密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXXIII SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1925 NUMBER 12

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Publisher
M. C. POWELL, Managing Editor
N. J. ULBRIGHT, Assistant Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, H. F. MACNAIR,
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN,
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) SHU-LUN PAN
JOHN R. MUIR (Chengtu) H. P. SHASTRI

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
Opium and Anti-British Propaganda 235
Final Details of Return of U. S. Boxer Money 237
Special Articles
Trying to Play "Big Brother" to China ..... By Richard V. Oulahan 239
Has Christianity Failed in the Orient? ..... By Lawrence Impey 242
China's Exports to U. S. 246
Former Decisions of U. S. Court Overruled 250
Canton Unrest Forces Chinese to Shameen ..... By Hin Wong 252
Chinese School Activities in the Philippines ..... By Dr. Francisco Villanueva Conlu 254
Froreign Trade of China, 1924 v
Men and Events 251
News from South China 257
News from Central China 258
The Week in the Far East 260
New Books and Publications 261
General News Summary 262
What the Ships Carry between America and China vi

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Caledonia 5300: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.

PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
H.H. CONGER CO. { Los Angeles.....Higgins Bldg. / San Francisco .....Holbrook Bldg.

Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the above offices.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J.J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.D.

OPIUM AND ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA

MANY foreigners in China, especially those of British nationality, have evinced considerable surprise at Chinese charges against Great Britain on the score of introducing opium into China, which charges have been included in most of the circulars and broadsides which have been issued by the students and other propagandists since the beginning of the present trouble. Although the war between China and Great Britain in 1840 which resulted in China's defeat and the cession of Hongkong, was fought largely because China tried to bar the importation of opium from British India, it is a fact that Great Britain has tried since the Shanghai Opium Conference in 1909 and the Hague Opium Conference in 1911, to prevent opium from British oriental possessions from being smuggled into China. Under agreements entered into at these conferences the British Government in association with the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Persia, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Portugal and Siam agreed to gradually reduce the importation of opium into China, provided China herself would reduce the production of the drug in her territories. This agreement was observed as faithfally as most international agreements and culminated in the Chinese Government in 1919 taking over large stocks of imported opium in Shanghai and publicly burning it, the said event being properly filmed for the movies and noted by the newspaper correspondents.

THEREFORE since China and Britain officially went out of the opium business, a half dozen years ago why are the propagandists digging the old question up again and including it in their present anti-British propaganda? Before going further into the question, it might be remarked parenthetically, that in view of the present extensive cultivation of opium in China largely under the supervision of the militarists, that this phase of the present anti-British propaganda does not carry much weight with those familiar with the situation as it actually exists,—no more weight than the anti-British propaganda in the United States on the score of liquor smuggling by British ships along the Altantic sea board as long as illicit manufacture and sale by American citizens continues inside the United States. But to get back to the present inspiration for the Chinese anti-British propaganda on the score of opium, we believe it is to be found in the deliberations and final results of the two opium conferences which were held in Geneva early this year under the auspices of the League of Nations. In the preceding paragraph, the statement was made that the agreements entered into in 1909 and 1911 between

China and the Powers, whereby the Powers agreed to cease importing opium into China, "was observed as faithfully as most international agreements." We believe it is here that we may find the explanation for the opium phases of the present anti-British propaganda. Both the Shanghai and Hague opium agreements *have been observed officially*, but when we look beneath the surface and especially examine the records of the recent Geneva opium conferences, we find that there has not been good faith on either side. Officially China has stopped the production of opium, but an examination of the reports of the International Anti-Opium Association of Peking, show—that China is probably producing more opium now than she did ten years ago. On the side of the Powers, we find a similar situation. Although the Powers have officially prohibited the importation of opium into China, it is also a matter of record that vast quantities of the drug are smuggled into the country from Japanese, British, French, Portugese and Dutch possessions. In each of the colonial possessions of the countries named, the sale of opium is handled by a government monopoly. A writer in the *Review* on March 7 called attention to conditions at Sandakan located in British North Borneo, where the colonial government officially sanctions the sale of opium, knowing full well that those who buy it do so for the definite purpose of smuggling the drug into China and the Philippines. To quote from a recent circular issued by Dr. Wm. K. McKibben, executive secretary of the White Cross International Anti-Narcotic Society, "so long as the British Oriental colonies derive 50 percent of their government revenues from the opium traffic, it was absurd to say that financial considerations played no part in the failure of the British Government to agree to a total suppression program at the Geneva Conference. And if further evidence is needed, we have at hand a statement by Mr. Floyd Gibbons, correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, who recently toured the Orient, who produced evidence showing that at Singapore, it is not necessary for citizens to pay more than nominal taxes because the Government of the Straits Settlements is largely supported by the official opium monopoly. It is true of course that other countries having possessions in the Orient,-Japan in Formosa, Portugal at Macao, France in Indo-China, Holland in the Dutch East Indies are also officially in the opium business, but owing to Britain's larger opium interests in British India, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, Syria, Siam, North Borneo, Ceylon and Assam, naturally she is receiving the larger share of the blame. As stated previously, China is herself in the opium business, and hasn't much ground for criticising others, but it is not the custom for nations any more than individuals to observe the motes in their own eyes.

TO get back to the Geneva Opium Conferences held in January and February of this year, China, assisted by the United States, went to Geneva with a program for the complete suppression of opium production, except for legitimate medical needs, over a period of ten years. In other words, since the world's legitimate opium needs are known, it was recommended that all nations cooperate in a general plan of gradual suppression of production ending in complete elimination at the end of a ten year period, considered sufficiently long to enable private interests as well as governments to get out of the business. The United States was represented at the Geneva meetings by Mr. Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives and China was represented by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States. Both delegations were supported by experts who knew the situation from every possible standpoint. When the Chinese-American program was presented, there was the natural opposition, open and secret, of the private financial and commercial interests which make a profit out of the opium business. These interests finally were strong enough to force the British Delegation to officially oppose the suppression program,—not directly, but by the submission of a counter proposal to the effect that the period of gradual elimination should be extended to fifteen years, but with the significant proviso that "*the 15 years shall begin to be counted from the time when China shall have suppressed her growth of opium to that stage which will remove the danger of opium smuggling from China into other Far Eastern territories.*" In other words, here was a group of sovereign and independent nations, basing their morality upon China's ability to do something which they knew was manifestly impossible.

AT a recent meeting of the White Cross Anti-Narcotic Society in New York the Chinese Minister to the United States delivered an address in which he said, in part, "I find myself compelled to say that it did not appear in the Geneva Opium Conferences, that with the exception of Japan, the nations within whose territories or possessions the smoking (and production of opium) is still permitted by law, were prepared to make the financial and other sacrifices that were necessary, if suppression was to be actually brought about within a reasonable period of time. I know that this is a statement which these nations will be unwilling to accept, and yet, as the Chinese delegation was able to show in the Memorandum which accompanied its Letter of Withdrawal from the Conferences, materialistic considerations had been advanced by the official authorities of these nations as furnishing a reason why the traffic should be maintained."

WE believe it is here that we find an explanation of the recrudescence of the anti-opium agitation against Great Britain and as stated before it is highly hypocritical for China to criticize any nation for opium production as long as she is in the business herself. Nevertheless this is the situation and it must be accepted for what it is. And finally although opium has constituted the subject of this present discussion, the actions of the Powers in this respect, whether it is the smuggling of arms in contravention of international agreements, or violations of other international commitments pertaining to the relations of the Powers to China, they usually have been noted for their violations rather than for their observances. It does no good for the Powers to excuse their failures on the score of Chinese failure or in other words for the pot to call the kettle black. International morality has been at a low ebb in the Far East for a great number of years and unless something is done to make written contracts, otherwise, treaties, mean what they say in their texts, all interests concerned would be better off if all of the documents were thrown in the wastebasket.

FINAL DETAILS OF RETURN OF U. S. BOXER MONEY

IT is of considerable significance to learn, in the midst of the generally disturbed situation existing in the relations of China and the Powers, that the United States has completed the final details and has actually remitted to China the balance of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity. That this action has attracted little attention, has been due to the fact that other things of more sensational aspect have been monopolizing public attention. This however does not detract from the significance of the fact that after many years of consideration, the United States has actually handed back to China all of the money which that nation exacted as an indemnity from China at the close of the Boxer uprising of 1900. The following account, which appeared in the *International Journal* of Peking on August 8 gives the details of the final settlement:

"THE formal inauguration last week, of the newly formed China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, marks a fresh beginning in the relations of China and the foreign Powers to adjust matters of mutual interest in an amicable and friendly manner. As Dr. Yen stated in his address, the United States was offering an example to other nations to follow. In short, the American portion of the so-called Boxer indemnity is now provided for after mutual agreement between the Peking and Washington governments, and the funds will be administered henceforth by a Board of Trustees composed of ten Chinese and five Americans, the Board being quite independent of the government. Perhaps, as Dr. Yen suggested, this arrangement may be followed by other nations who also get Boxer indemnity from China. The Moscow government, of course, has already publicly cancelled its right to any portion of such indemnity; but this policy, which has not been as simple as it looks, due to Russian ideas concerning what should be done with the cancelled share, is not likely to be imitated by other nations. The American plan, however, equally if not more generous, due to non-political conditions for the disposal of the funds, may appear more practical to governments which have not yet definitely arranged for a remission of indemnity payments. The chief danger, of course, has been that such payments might fall into the hands of militarists who might temporarily be in control of government in China. The Sino-American arrangement avoids any such danger.

"IT is fortunate that, during a time of much agitation and wild talk about readjustment of Sino-foreign relations, two great nations like China and the United States are able, through their governments, to settle so amicably a matter which has caused considerable heartburning to educated Chinese. If those who are in authority in China and other foreign countries having treaty relations with her would show a calm and sane willingness to meet each other half way in friendly spirit, a just revision of present treaty relations would be possible in due time. There are many obstacles in the way, but if emphasis were placed on Sino-foreign friendship instead of Sino-foreign friction, there would be more chance for a readjustment of relations and for a restoration of peace and order in China. The spirit shown at the inaugural meeting of the new Foundation deserves to be adopted more generally, and for this reason the report of the meeting is of special interest.

"THE China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, established by the Presidential Mandate of September 17, 1924, for the custody and control of the Indemnity fund recently remitted to China by the U. S. A., formally opened its office at 42 Shih Fu Ma Ta Chieh on July 28 when it was made an occasion for a reception to the new American Minister, Mr. MacMurray.

The Board of Trustees consists of 15 members, ten Chinese and five Americans. The former are Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. Chang Po-ling, Mr. V. K. Ting, Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, Dr. Huang Yen-peh, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Dr. P. W. Kuo, Dr. Y. T. Tsur, Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze; and the Americans, Prof. Paul Monroe, Prof. John Dewey, Mr. J. E. Baker, Mr. C. R. Bennett, and Mr. R. S. Greene. The first annual meeting of the Board was held in Tientsin last June when Dr. W. W. Yen was elected Chairman, Prof. Paul Monroe and Dr. Chang Po-ling Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, Director. Besides the American Minister, Mr. F. L. Mayer and Mr. W. R. Peck, there were also present at the reception the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tseng Tsung-chien, the Vice-Minister of Education, Mr. Chen Jen-tsung, and the Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Chang Hsu-ching. In welcoming the American Minister, Dr. Yen, the Chairman, made the following remarks:—

"IT is my pleasant duty as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture to extend to you a hearty welcome at this gathering. In particular I am sure it is the desire of all to meet the newly arrived American Minister who is an old friend of China. The history of the remission of the American share of the so-called Boxer Indemnity, in two successive parts, is too well-known to you to require any further statement from me, but I do wish to say that while the action in itself is a gesture of friendship and generosity on the part of the American government worthy of grateful recognition, there is another phase to it which is not so generally mentioned or appreciated. I refer to the moral effect of such an action on the part of the government of a great Power, and its indirect influence on international conduct. America took the lead in a line of conduct, which has since proved to be of the character of the highest statesmanship, and this has been followed by other Powers who seem eager to emulate her example. The result is edifying, and it is to be hoped that they will go farther, and in arranging for the custody and disbursing of such funds, the Constitution of our Board may serve as an example wherever and wherever possible. The China Foundation is something novel and to a certain extent experimental, but even our short experience with its constitution and personnel appears to justify the intentions and hopes of the men who drew up the regulations and bye-laws. Although bi-national in character all members are inspired only with the desire to make the Foundation a success and have shown a very harmonious spirit in the transaction of its business. Our sole aim one and all is to employ the funds in a manner most helpful to China in the work of education and general culture.

"BRIEFLY speaking the immediate object of the Foundation is to develop scientific knowledge and to apply that knowledge to conditions in this country through promotion of technical training, scientific research, experimentation and demonstration and training in science teaching, and to organize cultural enterprises of a more permanent character, such as libraries and the like. This is already a sufficiently broad programme, and will easily require all the funds at our disposal. And this brings me to mention briefly the plan of the Foundation regarding the disposal of the funds. It is proposed to set aside at once the accumulated proceeds of our share of the American Indemnity installments for the last two years or so, amounting to G$1,300,000 in round figures, as the nucleus of an Endowment Fund. Together with the yearly reserve at the end of 20 years this Fund will yield sufficient income which will be permanently available for annual appropriation. We believe that this is a wise provision, and it has been generally approved. We are fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Fan Yuan-lien as our Director. His learning, academic prestige, and practical experience in national educational work equalify him eminently for the post. He will be ably assisted by Dr. W. T. Tao, for years Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Education. In beginning now in a formal way the work of the Foundation, we have seized the occasion to invite H. E. the American Minister, who has for years in a quiet and unobtrusive way contributed indefatigably to the consummation of this happy event, and to whom we beg to tender our hearty thanks. Their Excellencies the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Finance and of Education have all along manifested their sympathy with the work of the Foundation, and officially have also rendered valuable services in connection with the second remission of the American Boxer Indemnity. To them we also extend a hearty welcome. To all four we trust that they will continue to take an interest in us and will not hesitate to transmit to us any and all suggestions they may think of to make the Foundation a success.

"DR. YEN then called upon H. E. theAmerican Minister to say a few words. Mr. MacMurray said that it was a great pleasure for him to attend the meeting. It would be unnecessary for him to dwell upon the different steps leading to the establishment of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, as everybody was well acquainted with them. He would like, however, to express his great pleasure in seeing the accomplishment. He said that the Chairman, in his opening remarks, had made very kind reference to his part in and support for the remission of the Indemnity fund. While he did not want to assume any credit to himself, he might perhaps admit that, as Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, he did have a good deal to do with the matter. During the early days the chief effort was, of course, to secure the passage of the bill by Congress. Those who were not acquainted with the situation might get an erroneous impression from the fact that it took two years for the bill to get through Congress. This might lead them to think that there were Congressmen or Senators who were opposed or indifferent to the measure. In fact the contrary was the truth. All the Congressmen and Senators were very enthusiastic about it. Persons familiar with parliamentary procedure could easily appreciate how long it would take a bill, particularly one involving financial matters, to pass through a legislature.

"AFTER the passage of the bill and its approval by the President, an executive order had to be signed by the President of the United States to authorize the remittance. Before this could be done, some formula indicating the general purposes to which the fund would be applied had to be agreed upon so that the State Department might feel itself in a position to make the necessary recommendation to the President. It was for this purpose that Prof. Paul Monroe had been requested to come out here. He was happy to observe that all the necessary preliminary arrangements had already been made, and it gave him a great satisfaction to say the President of the U. S. A. had already signed the required executive order, and that the cheque for the amount already accumulated under the bill was actually on its way to China to be turned over to the Trustees of the Foundation. The organization of the present Board of Trustees was a good example of helpful co-operation between the Americans and the Chinese. He hoped that the same spirit of co-operation would extend to other fields of activities. He said further that the personnel of the members of the Board of Trustees was a matter of great gratification to the Americans. The Trustees were all men of sound, sane and healthful views. The work of the Board was progressing in a most satisfactory manner, and its future success could be easily predicted. Vice Minister Tseng of Foreign Affairs and Vice-Minister Chen of Ecucation also made congratulatory addresses expressing their gratification at the inauguration of the Office of the Foundation as well as their best wishes for its future success."

American Trade Declining in Far East

American trade is prospering in the Philippines and in Australia, but is declining in China and Japan, according to Mr. Frank R. Eldridge, chief of the Far Eastern division of the Department of Commerce, who has just returned to America from a six months' tour of the markets of the Orient. Summarizing conditions in the Far East, Mr. Eldridge says:

"The adoption of different and better selling methods would greatly improve our sales in Malaysia. In China and Japan man and nature have interfered seriously with what might have been a good export year for the United States.

"Our export trade to China and Japan is less than last year," Mr. Eldridge said. "Even with the amendments to the China Trade Act last February which put American firms on an equal footing with other competitors as regards income tax exemption, unstable conditions have made it impossible for our firms to take full advantage of this very helpful legislation.

"In Japan temporary construction after the earthquake has been very nearly completed and new permanent construction will not be begun for some time. Such permanent new buildings as are going up are of reinforced concrete without steel predominating, but such construction is costly and lack of adequate finances will inpede rapid permanent reconstruction.

"The setback to Japanese cotton goods exports to China because of conditions there also finds its reflection in an easier demand for our raw cotton.

"As a whole, the increased exports to the Philippines and Australia have about offset the decline in demand from China and Japan, but an opportunity offers for increasing our exports under proper selling methods to Malaysia and India."

Trying to Play "Big Brother" to China

BY RICHARD V. OULAHAN

(Washington Correspondent, New York Times)

UNCLE SAM is again playing the role of big brother to perturbed China. It is a role embodying greater difficulties than were encountered in past efforts of the same general character, for things have changed in China along with the changes of a changing world. Besides, the purposes which the United States government is ambitious to fulfill in China's interest are more far-reaching than anything hitherto attempted. This adds to the uncertainty of the outcome.

With a view to furthering some of the principles discussed at the Washington conference nearly four years ago, the United States wants to consult with the eight other participants at that gathering—Great Britan, France, Italy, Japan, China, the Netherlands, Belgium and Portugal—as to whether the time has not arrived when a definite plan of action can be adopted by all nations concerned that will nationalize, as far as possible the Chinese people. Such a program, it is hoped, would help the Chinese to realize the necessity for orderly government and obligations to the rest of the world and enable them to take charge of their own destinies without foreign interference.

This is an ambitious program with manifold difficulties. Old hatreds, doubts, on the part of foreign interests of the ability of the Chinese to maintain an orderly government, the prevalence of hostile outbreaks, lack of a nationalistic spirit, alienation of privileges foreigners now enjoy—all these and more are involved in the undertaking which President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg seem to have in mind.

Clouds Already Seen

Already clouds have appeared on the horizon of the new Chinese world envisioned by the Washington Administration. Expressions of newspapers in Great Britain and Japan indicate a feeling on the part of some that this is the worst possible time for such a discussion, and on the part of others an unwillingness to believe that anything can be accomplished until some remote period when China approaches the realization of a national entity.

Conceding the United States' altruistic sentiments toward China, it is true at the same time that important foreign interests are involved. Foreign trade and commerce have been injured by the current unrest and disorders. Great Britain in this respect has been particularly hard hit. In addition, there is an important aspect of world politics in the danger that some expect to arise from the nationalization of China. Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and Portugal have valuable colonial possessions in the Far East and a new order of things in China may mean the beginning of a raging battle of self-determination among the people of these possessions.

While Japanese newspapers adopt a critical bearing toward the course ascribed to the United States, the Japanese Government has been chary of doing anything publicly that might tend to place it in open opposition to American suggestions. Its attitude is represented to be the same as Great Britain's, in that the disorders in China make this a rather unpropitious moment to attempt a new deal in that country.

Our Good Faith Involved

At the same time, the Japanese Government's reaction is said to be conciliatory toward China, conforms to the marked feeling prevailing among many observers of Far-Eastern affairs that Japan's policy with regard to China has undergone a radical change since the Washington Conference. Many things have appeared to indicate that the old policy of aggression, which reached its highest point in the twenty-one demands, has given way to an honest desire to be on the friendliest footing with China. In this is found encouragement that Japan will seek to be helpful rather than the reverse in any earnest effort that the United States may make to straighten out the tangle produced by political events growing out of a strike at Shanghai.

One of the features of the current Chinese situation is that the good faith of the Unites States appears to be involved in such a way as to compel big-brotherly effort. Through the fact that the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, which produced a Pacific agreement, was called by a President of the United States, it is incumbent upon this country as a matter of good faith to see that certain hitherto unfulfilled obligations for China's benefit should be carried out. The present disturbances in China have precipitated an attempt at adjustment.

While the native disturbances arising out of a strike in foreign mills and the shooting of native paraders were continuing this month at Shanghai, Canton and other places, and the powers interested in China were nervous, the French Chamber and Senate, after criticism of delay, suddenly gave momentum to diplomatic action by ratifying two important treaties concluded at the Washington Conference in 1922. That ratification cleared the way and, in fact, gave the incentive for the move by the United States to take measures intended to complete the projects started in the interest of Far Eastern tranquility by the Washington Conference. Important measures affecting the assertion, of Chinese nationality were bound up in those treaties.

Both of the pacts just ratified by France were nine-power treaties entered into by the nations, including China, which took part in the Far Eastern discussions of the conference. One concerned "principles and policies in relation to China." It embodied four fundamental principles, commonly designated the Root formula because they were drafted by Elihu Root, designed to bind the subscribing nations to "respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China"; to grant "the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable Government"; to allow equal opportunity for all nations in China's commerce and industry—otherwise the principle of the "Open Door"—and to pledge the signatory Governments not to seek special rights and privileges for their nationals in China.

The Customs Treaty

The other nine-power treaty, which will come into force with the deposit of the French ratifications with the State Department in Washington, concerns Chinese customs duties. Behind it is a romantic story, dating back to the fourteenth century, embracing the British-Chinese opium war of 1839-1842, and culminating, as far as the establishment of an orderly basis for the collection of customs was concerned, in the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. Since that time a customs duty approximating 5 per cent has been levied on foreign goods imported at Chinese treaty ports, with the administration of the martitime customs largely under British control. This administration was empowered to sequestrate portions of the duties collected to be applied to the payment of Chinese foreign obligations.

China, like the rest of the world, has suffered from the high cost of living due to the Great War, and the nine-power customs treaty is designed to remedy that embarrassment to some extent. The total 5 per cent was not always collected and the Washington Conference provided that in levying that percentage on imported goods, China should be assured immediately of the complete amount instead of a fictitious 5 per cent. This has been done. As conditions in China were disturbed at the time of the Washington Conference, the treaty provided that the customs tariff should be revised by a special conference of the powers meeting in China within three months after the customs treaty became effective. The ratification of the treaty by France assures this conference within a short time and furnished one of the compelling motives of President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg in taking steps to bring about a gathering of the interested powers to take stock of China's economic and political affairs.

The whole customs situation was complicated. While there was a customs duty approximating 5 per cent ad valorem, special agreements had been made between China and foreign nations which gave preferential treatment to their products passing into and through Chinese territory. Then there is the likin, a provincial transit tax, somewhat similar to the octroi of French municipalities, a most annoying exaction levied on foreign goods by each province through which they passed, and the proceeds in many cases going to the local war lords and not to the government at Peking.

These and other things were to be straightened out by the customs special conference, according to the intentions set forth in the nine-power customs treaty. That treaty permits a surtax of 1½ per cent, to be levied in addition to the initial five per cent, and also permits the customs conference to provide that the surtax may go as high as 5 per cent. The treaty provides specifically for the abolition of the likin.

Extraterritoriality

A matter of perhaps even greater importance to the present Chinese situation, certainly from a political standpoint, is extraterritoriality, which means, in effect, the maintenance of foreign settlements within Chinese territory under foreign authority. The irritation of the Chinese in the present turbulent period is accentuated most in the demand that foreigners surrender their extraterritorial privileges and submit to the jurisdiction of Chinese political

and judicial administration. The Washington Conference adopted a resolution sympathetic to the Chinese desire to abolish extraterritoriality and providing that three months after the adjournment of the conference a commission of the powers should inquire into the practice of territorial jurisdiction in China preliminary to recommendations for its removal.

For various reasons, but partly due to China's request for delay until her myriad laws could be codified and translated into English, and partly on account of differences between the French and Chinese governments respecting payment of the former's share of the Boxer indemnity, the provision that the commission on extraterritoriality should meet within three months after the conclusion of the Washington Conference—that is, early in 1922—was not carried out. But the way has now been cleared for the meeting of the commission, and the United States government has taken the initiative in bringing it into being by the proposal which is now under consideration by the powers concerned. An erroneous impression prevails that Secretary Kellogg has suggested that an international conference shall assemble in China to abolish extraterritorial rights. What really has been proposed is that this conference shall proceed along the conservation lines laid down by the Washington resolution respecting extraterritoriality.

In this question there is much dynamite. Important commercial interests are involved. Old trading and manufacturing concerns of foreign membership are confronted by the possibility that the protection they have enjoyed through the exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction by their own countrymen will cease. There is involved also for foreigners the experiment of having their criminal and civil judicial cases adjudicated by Chinese courts and not by the separate foreign natonal tribunals and the so-called mixed courts, with foreigners of more than one nationality as members.

From the viewpoint of immediate interest—and, by the same token, of immediate danger—the matter of extraterritoriality looms biggest in Uncle Sam's effort to resume the relationship of big brother to the Chinese. What is happening now in China began with a strike, an ordinary strike of Chinese workmen employed in a Japanese-owned cotton mill in Shanghai. There was nothing political in it; the "foreign devil" was not involved in any other way than as an employer of labor. The strikers became threatening and disorderly and the plant was closed—a "lockout," such as precipitated the Homestead riot of 1892. Then stepped in those who found in this episode the chance to bring to fruition the unrest, resentment and nationalistic sentiment which reflected changed conditions produced among large numbers of Chinese in the quarter century since the Boxer uprising, accentuated by the World War, and given impetus by recent events in which, according to claims advanced especially by the British, the Soviet government at Moscow played a major part.

When President Harding called the Washington Conference of 1921 there were many professed experts who visualized it as a failure. Their pessimistic fundamental was that no formula could be found by which to apply international agreements that would spell accomplishment. Secretary Hughes, the driving force of that historic episode, found the formula; in fact he found several of them, and if all he hoped for was not realized, it was generally agreed that the conference had made a marked step forward in the direction of peace among nations and especially among those whose interests lay in the Pacific and the Far East.

A Difficult Role to Play

That was more than three years ago. Part of the program dealing with the limitation of naval armament has been carried out. Certain features of the agreement pertaining to the Orient have also become effective. But the sudden outbreak in China, basically economic, but now of overshadowing political aspect, has called attention to the fact that the Washington Conference program remains incompleted. China is again the center of an international crisis and once more Uncle Sam is essaying the role of big brother.

The role of big brother is harder to play now than at any time in a quarter of a century. John Hay, with President McKinley's encouragement and approval, played it for Uncle Sam in 1900 and in the subsequent five years left of his useful and busy life. Judged by all means of calculation he saved China from dismemberment by foreign powers during the Boxer uprising, and while later there were wedges made in the wall he erected to protect the Flowery Kingdom, the influence of the principles he established was sufficient to keep it territorially intact, in a nominal political sense. Things were going from bad to worse, however, when President Harding called the Washington Conference, which laid the foundations for building up a self-respecting national China with promise of some day taking its place as an equal among the nations of the world.

In the twenty-five years since the Boxer outbreak things have changed in China, not generally, but in sufficient measure here and there to make the duty of being a big brother more difficult for Uncle Sam to fulfill. The Boxer uprising was anti-foreign. The current disturbances in China are likewise anti-foreign, but are being fomented under new conditions which cannot be met by the display of force that brought the Boxers to the end of their rope and imposed on the Chinese, government restrictions, obligations and penalties which, it is pretty generally agreed, could not be imposed now with any remedial effect even if it were desirable to take that course.

China's Best Friend

In considering what the United States, in cooperation with the other interested powers, may be able to accomplish by a further international conference with reference to China, the new state of affairs in that country must be taken into account. After the Boxer anti-foreign outbreak of twenty-five years ago, and with its capital occupied by foreign troops, including those of the United States, the impotent imperial Chinese government was compelled to agree to pay heavy indemnity. The amount which China contracted to pay to the American government, approximately $24,000,000, was applied by the McKinley administration under John Hay's suggestion, to the education of Chinese students in this country, and is still being applied. That act brought Uncle Sam into the big brother class, and, with subsequent evidences of consideration toward China, created among those Chinese who knew of it and who were aware also of Hay's famous note of July 3, 1900, which shamed acquisitive powers into virtually pledging themselves to respect China's administrative and territorial integrity, the feeling that America was China's best friend.

Incident to the Boxer settlement, China's educational system was revised, and therein lies, in the opinion of many Chinese experts, one of the important circumstances which influence the current tense situation which the United States government is seeking to remedy. The old Chinese system of classical education for the upper classes gave way under Occidental pressure to modern scholastic methods. Chinese students began to feel that consciousness which comes from association with those whose aims, objects and methods of thought are similar. Student bodies were formed. The spur to educational progress became theirs. Pigtails disappeared. The World War came and China after much wobbling threw in her lot with the Allies.

Russian Influence

The chaos of Russia under Bolshevist terrorism caused many to flee from Siberia, and great numbers of these former Russian subjects sought refuge in Shanghai and other Chinese cities. But the Bolshevist element was well represented among the refugees, and it is claimed that their influence for disorder in the present situation is extensive, especially in the treaty ports of China, even in the British colony of Hongkong. To Chinese students, in their present hostile attitude toward foreigners, is attributed some incentive born of Soviet teachers.

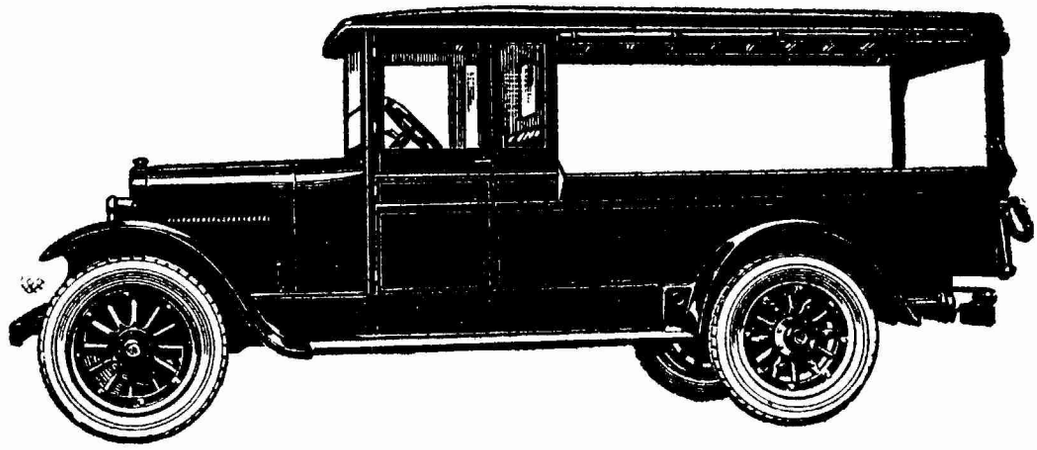
The Chinese workers in the Japanese mills at Shanghai who were locked out as a consequence of their attitude toward their employers furnished fertile soil for those who desired to take advantage of the opportunity to arouse nationalistic feeling in favor of depriving foreigners of the extraterritorial privileges they enjoyed in Chinese territory. Students harangued them.

Students Aroused Coolies

For the first time, those of the educated classes sought to arouse patriotic feeling among the coolies. Student demonstrations resulted in bloodshed in Shanghai. The trouble spread. Strikes against foreigners were in order. Canton, a hotbed of political trouble for years, with one or another native faction controlling it, teemed with disorder. From the coast cities the anti-foreign feeling extended to the interior. The thread ran throughout it all, fomented by the student class of insistence that extraterritorial rights should be abolished and that the customs provisions of the Washington conference should not be applied because they amounted to interference in China's internal affairs. A very general opinion is that the trouble will not down but will continue to spread, with each extension bringing a new danger to the foreigner and his material interests.

Into this danger zone the United States has stepped with its suggestions to interested powers for a conference or conferences ostensibly designed to carry out the provisions of the Washington conference but very generally believed to have for the main object a general consideration of the

(Continued On Page 242)



Progress!

Two recent developments have focused public attention on Graham Brothers Trucks as never before.

One was the recent price reductions.

The other was Graham Brothers ascendancy to leadership by building more 1½ ton trucks than any other manufacturer in the world, during the first quarter of 1925, and by achieving second position in the 1 ton and 1½ ton fields combined.

Progress such as this deserves public attention —and eliminates all doubt as to the logical truck to buy!

GRAHAM BROTHERS
Detroit, U.S.A.
A Division of Dodge Brothers, Inc.

The China Motors, Inc., 125 Bubbling Well Road, Shangnai
The Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd., 3 Wong Nei Chung Road, Hong Kong
The L. E. Gale Co., Ching Ming Building, Hankow
E. W. Frazar & Co., 13 Rue de Paris, Tientsin

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS

SOLD BY DODGE BROTHERS DEALERS EVERYWHERE

33-263

A Bondholder Should Know

LOANS

(3) A Bondholder can obtain a Loan from the Society on the security of his bond on the following basis:

After two years' premiums are paid $103.00.

After three years' premiums are paid $210.65.

After four years' premiums are paid $323.90.

After five years' premiums are paid $442.75.

After six years' premiums are paid $567.55.

etc. etc. etc.

International Savings Society,

7, Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

33-264

Has Christianity Failed in the Orient?

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

ONE of the most significant facts in the recent disturbances which have occurred throughout China has been the emphasis which has been laid on the religious aspect of the situation, in spite of the obvious truism that such rancour is alien to the Confucian or Buddhist teachings. This anti-Christian feeling which crops up thus in one part of the country or another every few years is so regular in its appearance that the reflective Occidental cannot but begin to speculate whether after all missionary endeavor can eventually succeed in the Orient, or whether Christianity in its present form will not be driven out at the same time that other relations between the East and the West are severed, as must inevitably happen if the present trend of events is continued to its logical conclusion,

Roughly speaking, the field of foreign action in China is divided between the missionaries and the business men, while the diplomatic service wavers from one side to the other rather aimlessly with occasional bursts of official and reactionary independence, when a situation arises of which they have little or no understanding. When one remembers that in addition to this division into various camps there is a further variance caused by the fact that on practically no occasion do the diplomatic and financial interests of all or even a majority of the Powers run in the same channel, it becomes obvious that in China, if not in the Orient as a whole, the situation may shortly become critical in the extreme.

For a considerable term of years one European race or another has dominated the races of the Indies, the Philippines, the South Seas and parts of China, and at the same time Christianity of various kinds has been more or less thrust on the natives of these countries.

Of course there will be many who will disagree with this statement and who will argue that the gift of the Christian religion was most kindly intentioned and carefully made to all the natives aforesaid. In many cases this was doubtless true, but the fact remains that there is an impression throughout the Orient that the missionary and the trader came in partnership, with the musket and the sword following close on their heels. It is a fine point really, and one which can hardly be decided satisfactorily at this late date. as to whether the governments of our ancestors were morally or even legally right in compelling the admission of foreigners into China and Japan, whether such entrance was approved by the natives or not.

But the die was cast, and for many decades the nationals of the different countries, merchants and missionaries alike, have had their opportunity to show that their presence in power in the Orient was for the good of and agreeable to the colored races who owned the land. There are two opinions as to whether the arrival of bibles and legitimate commerce can be considered to offset the opium, alcohol and munitions of war which accompanied them, but there can be absolutely no doubt as to the other question and the emphatically indicated wish of the Oriental races to run their own show in their own way.

Nearly everyone is agreed that they will make a mess of it, judged from Occidental standards of law, order and sanitation, but they want to do it, and ultimately it will become necessary to permit them to do it. Doubtless the Powers can avert the evil hour for a few more years if they maintain a united front, but recent events in Shanghai and

(*Continued from page 240*)

situation in China in all its aspects with a view to bringing about a better and less dangerous state of affairs. In other words, granting that this belief is well founded, the "conversations" now in progress appear to have for their ultimate object a supplemental international conference designed to continue the work done at Washington three years ago.

How much or how little the Coolidge Administration will be able to bring about in undertaking this ambitious program, beset as it is and will be by doubts among some of the nations concerned as to the wisdom of seeking to accomplish anything for China under present disturbed conditions, is problematical. What appears on the surface is that the Administration feels that something should be attempted to help right the situation that has prevailed in China for so long and which has become acute through the rise of the nationalistic spirit with its resentful attitude toward foreigners.—*Reprinted from the New York Times.*

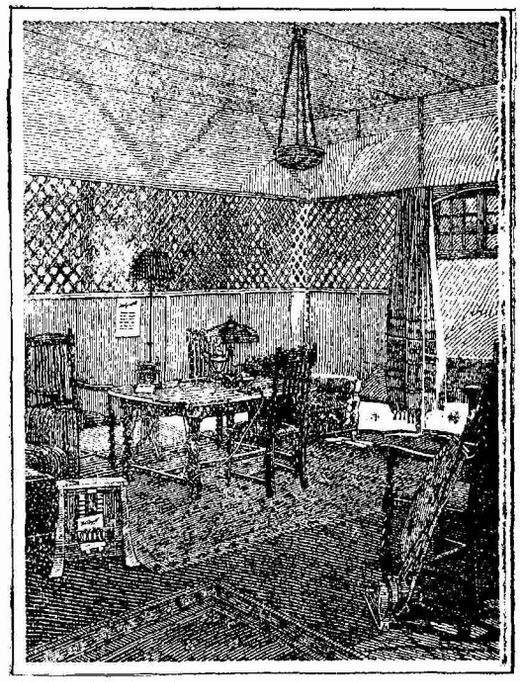


Exhibit of electrical servants by the South African General Electric Company at the Witwatersrand Agricultural Show, Johannesburg, South Africa.

South Africa profits by the service of

GENERAL ELECTRIC

HOME comfort and accomplishment are enhanced—farm and dairy work made easier—by electrical appliances and devices which General Electric has introduced everywhere.

Electrical service, such as promoted by General Electric, marks a new stride in the advance of civilization.

INTERNATIONAL
GENERAL ELECTRIC
SCHENECTADY NEW YORK, U.S.A. COMPANY INCORPORATED 120 BROADWAY NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Int-9-25

European, Australasian and Far Eastern Representatives

AUSTRALIA—Australian General Electric Co., Ltd., Wentworth Ave. and Goulburn St., Sydney, and Cor. Queen & Little Collins Sts., Melbourne

BELGIUM AND COLONIES—Societe d'Electricite et de Mecanique, S.A., 54 Chaussee de Charleroi, Brussels

CHINA—Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai. International General Electric Co., Inc., 140 Robison Road, Shanghai

DUTCH EAST INDIES—International General Electric Co., Inc., 59 Koepang Boulevard, Soerabaia, Java

EGYPT—British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Sharia Madabegh, No. 46, A., Cairo, P.O. Box 901

FRANCE—Compagnie Francaise Thomson-Houston, 173 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8me. International General Electric Company, Inc., 4 Rue d'Agueseau, Paris 8me.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby, England. International General Electric Co., Inc., Crown House Aldwych, London, W. C., 2

GREECE AND COLONIES—Compagnie Francaise Thomson-Houston, 173 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8me.

HOLLAND—Mijnssen & Co., Keizersgracht 205, Amsterdam

INDIA—International General Electric Co., Inc., E-3 Clive Building, Calcutta. Exchange Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay

ITALY AND COLONIES—Compagnie Generale di Elettricita, Via Borgognone 40, Milan (24)

JAPAN—International General Electric Co., Inc., Chivoda Kwan, Minami Denma-Cho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo; P.O. Box 24, Osaka; Shibaura Engineering Works, 1 Shinhamacho Shibaku, Tokyo; Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki, Kanagawa-Ken

NEW ZEALAND—National Electrical & Engineering Co., Ltd., Wellington; Auckland, Dunedin, Christchurch

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Pacific Commercial Co., Manila

PORTO RICO—International General Electric Co., Inc., San Juan

PORTUGAL AND COLONIES—Sociedade Iberica de Construcciones Electricas, Ltda., Praca dos Restauradores 78-1°, Lisbon

SOUTH AFRICA—South African General Electric Co., Ltd., G-E Building, Marshall & Simmonds Sts., Johannesburg, Transvaal; Tyne Building, Cor. Long & Dorp Sts., Capetown

SPAIN AND COLONIES—Sociedad Iberica de Construcciones Electricas, Apartado 990, Madrid, Rambla de Catalunia 13, Barcelona; Apartado 3301 Bilbao

SWITZERLAND—Trollet Freres, 44, Rue du Stand Prolongee, Geneve

GENERAL ELECTRIC SERVES AROUND THE WORLD

33-265

America's Train of Distinction

The Compartment-Observation Car

"IN order that the reader may appreciate the unusual extent of the restful conveniences and the delightful charm that distinguish the *new* **"Oriental Limited"** from all other trains and place it eminently in a class by itself, let us enter the Compartment-Observation car from the rear.

Mount, then, the deeply recessed observation platform, with its gaily striped awning, roomy enough to accommodate 10 passengers in comfortable chairs, and enter the commodious observation parlor, the social hall and meeting-place for standard sleeping car passengers, where good fellowship and comfort reign supreme. The ceiling is of greenish-gray tone and the mouldings are edged with black, red and gold, the main panel being outlined with a border filled in with blue. This is the color scheme throughout this large room, which is furnished with 14 armchairs upholstered in harmonious colors. The carpet, too, is typical in design and texture, while the lighting fixtures are of special type.

For those desiring to read, there is a rack holding leading weekly and monthly periodicals and daily newspapers, the illustrated booklet, "Straight East," describing the cities along the route of the Great Northern Railway, interesting literature devoted to Glacier National Park, as well as the agricultural, industrial, commercial and business activities and developments of the territory through which the *new* **"Oriental Limited"** passes.

For further information

Call, phone or write

J. W. Huck — **Tel. C. 8340**

3 Canton Road — **P. O. Box 1396**

Shanghai, Chian

Go Great Northern
Route of the "Oriental Limited"

33-266

elsewhere seem to indicate a danger that not even a majority of them will hold together much longer. It must be remembered that of two of the most influential countries in the Far East prior to the war, Germany has no status any longer, while Russia has become the most active fomenter of war and disorder in the world at the present time. In addition to this jealous antipathy to the United States has caused Japan to regard herself as the savior of the Orient, and although she has for generations had a natural antagonism towards China it seems inevitable that she will overlook this eventually in an endeavor to unite the yellow race against the white.

It seems clear therefore that there can be no unity of national opinions as to future action in China, and under these circumstances the present disturbances can only subside to rise anew and anew, until the Powers are finally faced with the ultimatum of "Get out or fight!"

And it must be recognised that this latent attitude on the part of the yellow races focuses most easily on a religious ground, and that while the future probably portends the cancellation of consular authority, the withdrawal of diplomatic power, and the break up of commercial enterprise, it equally foreshadows the collapse of Christianity in the Orient as far as the Occidental races are concerned. Whether there will remain some remnants of the faith in a native form remains to be seen, but the writer is convinced of the vision of a prominent educationalist in Peking who said to him a few weeks ago "Missionary endeavor in China has already reached its maximum, and the future will only show to us its decline."

Granting the probability of this religious, commercial and diplomatic turn of the tide, one can only ask oneself two questions of interest "Why have we failed?" and "What will be the ultimate outcome?" The first problem is far too intricate to be solved by discussion in a few brief paragraphs, but the second is susceptible of suggestive treatment. In the first place it may be that the Chinese Republic will simply fall to pieces if all foreign contact were to be withdrawn, for it may be that opposition to this outside element alone serves to hold it together.

The past twenty years have shown the Chinese to be an unstable people, too incapable in themselves to be deserving of good government, which after all can only be attained by their own endeavors. Their leaders are despotic, cowardly and impotent by turns, while the students who so loudly proclaim their patriotic fervor have neither the courage nor the ability to succeed them in their posts if opportunity should occur. If therefore provincial autonomy is not the end of the Republic subsequent to a withdrawal of the Powers, it will only be because the Japanese, a far more virile and decisive race, have stepped in and taken over control of the country. This has admittedly been the vision before Japan for many years, and although the writer himself would be doubtful whether the hour of opportunity has not passed with the coming of the Soviet, time alone will show whether Anti-Christianity may not ultimately be the watchword of the yellow races in their struggle for revenge against the West.

Peking, August 10, 1925.

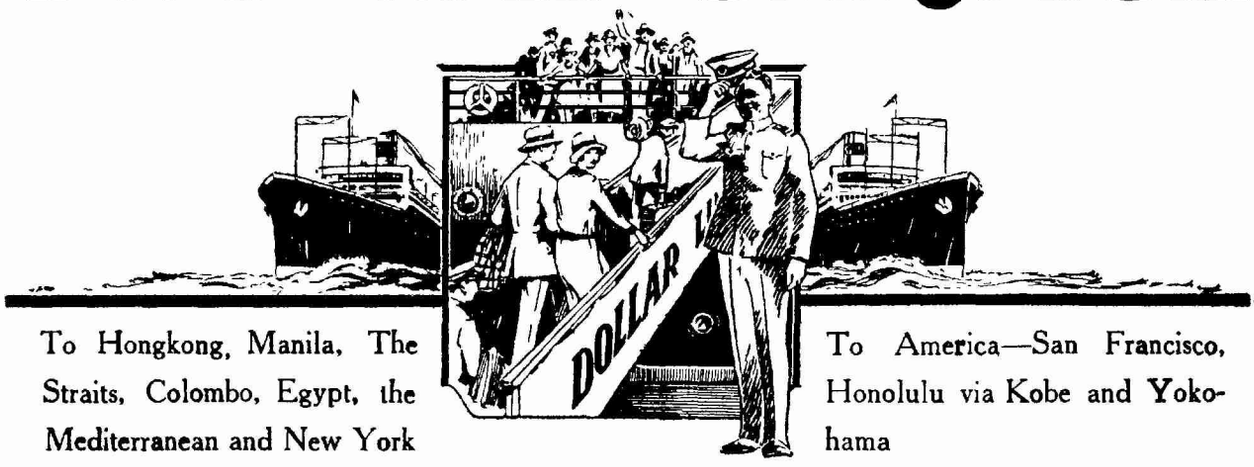
It Pays to Play!

It also pays to get reliable rackets and gears from

Squires Bingham Co.
SHANGHAI

Send for sportsman's price list

TWO-WAY SERVICE



To Hongkong, Manila, The Straits, Colombo, Egypt, the Mediterranean and New York

To America—San Francisco, Honolulu via Kobe and Yokohama

Whether you're voyaging East or West, you'll find DOLLAR *President* Liners the most comfortable and most commodious. All staterooms are *outside*, airy and tastefully furnished.

DOLLAR LINE cuisine is world-famous

NEXT SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SOUTH BOUND:

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN
August 28

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND
August 31

PRESIDENT HAYES
September 11

EAST BOUND:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN
September 3

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND
September 17

PRESIDENT PIERCE
October 1

All Southbound liners travel to Manila, each alternate liner continuing thence westward to Singapore and round-the-world on *fortnightly* schedule.

THE DOLLAR LINE FLEET IS ENTIRELY OF *NEW CONSTRUCTION*
—ALL OIL-BURNING STEAMSHIPS

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

SERVES THE WORLD ROUND THE WORLD

Freight Office:
Robert Dollar Bldg.

Passenger Office:
Nanking & Kiangse Roads

Yokohama, Kobe, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Manila and Singapore

33-267

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus.....U. S. $10,000,000.00

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BARCELONA	MADRID
BATAVIA	MANILA
BOMBAY	OSAKA
CALCUTTA	PANAMA
CANTON	PEKING
CEBU	RANGOON
COLON	SAN FRANCISCO
DAIREN	SANTO DOMINGO
HANKOW	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
HONGKONG	TIENTSIN
KOBE	TOKIO
	YOKOHAMA

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America, and in the West Indies.

N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

33-268

China's Exports to U. S.

The following table, compiled at the American Consulate-General Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the various American Consulates in China, which were obtained through the courtesy of the officers in charge at the various ports, shows the total declared exports from China to the United States for the month of July 1925 and grand total for first seven months, 1925.

Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)

Articles	*Unit of Quantity*	*July 1925 Quantities*	*Value*	*Values*
Meats				
Eggs:				
Dried (whole)	Lbs	215,150	112,304	
Frozen ,,	,,	2,799,532	453,278	
Products, frozen	,,	1,051,628	157,536	
Albumen, dry	,,	646,601	508,332	
,, frozen	,,	1,572,124	180,624	
Yolk, dry	,,	856,850	228,677	
,, frozen	,,	1,382,718	296,367	
Liquid		.....	.....	
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs)				
Buffalo (hides) all kind	pcs.	.....	1,820	
	lbs.	.....	.....	
Calf (skins) all kind	pcs.	.....	.....	
	lbs.	.....	.....	
Cattle (hides) all kind	pcs.	.....	.....	
	lbs.	.....	.....	
Cow (hides) all kind	pcs.	.....	.....	
	lbs.	.....	.....	
Deer and doe all kind (skins)	pcs.	.....	30,815	
	lbs.	.....	.....	
Goat and kid all kind (skins)	pcs.	.....	251,191	
	lbs.	.....	.....	
Horse, colt & ass (hides) all kind	pcs.	.....	.....	
	lbs.	.....	.....	
Sheep and lamb (skins) all kind	pcs.	15,392	27,118	
	lbs.	.....	.....	
Furs, Dressed and Undressed:				
Dog	pcs.	120	300	
Ermine	,,	9,376	22,976	
Fox, all kinds	,,	5,416	58,449	
Hare and rabbit	,,	18,200	6,464	
Kolinsky	,,	12,358	45,051	
Lynx	,,	105	2,417	
Marmot	,,	5,071	5,906	
Marten	,,	9	195	
Mink	,,	.....	.....	
Nedepeski	,,	.....	.....	
Raccoon	,,	885	3,367	
Sable	,,	399	19,280	
Squirrel	,,	139,796	150,988	
Weasel	,,	37,580	21,120	
Wolf	,,	551	7,956	
All others	,,	15,840	31,383	
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins:				
Dog and goatskin mats	pcs.	51,020	152 278	
All other manufactures	,,	.....	4,789	
Miscellaneous Animal Products:				
Feathers and mfrs. of	lbs.	73,376	31,575	
Intestines, (bladders, intestines, etc.)	,,	.....	127,723	
Total			$2,940,279	30,737,955

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)

Grains and Preparations				
Buckwheat	lbs.	.....	.....	
Kaoliang				
Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.				
Beancake and meal	lbs.	899,700	37,771	

SMOKE

CAPSTAN

CIGARETTES

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd

B-231

33-269

Fruits and Nuts:

Ginger, preserved	lbs.	.....	.....	
Peanuts, shelled	„	400,000	20,183	
„ unshelled	„	.....	.....	
Walnuts, shelled	„	.....	.....	
„ unshelled	„	.....	.....	
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats				
Apricot & peach kernels	lbs.	.....	.....	
Flaxseed, linseed	„	.....	.....	
Hempseed	„	350,350	10,049	
Rapeseed	„	.....	.....	
Sesame seed	„	.....	.....	
Oil seeds, n.o.l.	„	.....	.....	
Bean oil	„	.....	.....	
Peanut oil	„	.....	...	
Wood oil (Tung nuts)	„	12,971,736	1,242,002	
All other oils	„	.....	.....	
Vegetable tallow	„	92,639	9,124	
Perilla oil	„	123,500	16,959	
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices:				
Cassia	lbs.	.....	.....	
Tea	„	2,298,553	486,480	
Total			$1,822,568	14,640,622

Group 2—Other Vegetable Products except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)

Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.				
Camphor, crude	lbs.	.....	.....	
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.				
Rhubarb	lbs.	6,750	1,678	
Camphor oil	„	.....	.....	
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin				
Quebracho extract	lbs.	.....	.....	
Gallnuts	„	174,840	20,273	
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds				
Millet	lbs.	.....	.....	
All others	„	.....	.....	
Tobacco				
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products				
Fans, palm leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	
Total			$21,951	430,999
Fans, palm leaf	lbs.	127,017	25,052	
Total			$21,951	430,999

Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)

Cotton				
Cotton, raw	lbs.	.....	.....	
„ waste	„	49,980	3,980	
„ lace	„	.....	149,288	
„ embroideries	„	.....	196	
„ misc. mfrs.	„	.....		
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.				
Fibres, vegetable and textile and mfrs. of, not otherwise listed	lbs.	.....	32,835	
Grass cloth & mfrs.	„	.....	.....	
Hats, straw	Dozens	5,750	9,021	
„ rush	„	25,062	17,009	
„ fiber	„	338	1,851	
Mattings & rugs	Sq.Yds.	.....	.....	
Strawbraid	Yards	345,600	3,431	
Wool and Hair				
Carpets, wool	Sq.Yds.	3,416	19,998	
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	307,593	82,278	
Hair, goat	„	.....	.....	
„ camel	„	.....	.....	
„ horse	„	32,437	23,999	
„ human, raw, Asiatic	„	65,857	23,440	
„ hair nets	„	9,974	73,169	
„ all other	„	80,577	23,433	
Silk				
Silk, raw	lbs.	487,663	2,270,648	
„ wild	„	98,587	278,317	
„ waste	„	205,628	155,560	
„ piece goods	„	4,943	42,482	
„ embroideries	„	.....	.....	
„ miscellaneous	„	.....	3,189	
„ pongees	„	14,913	42,808	
„ cocoons, pierced	„	.....	.....	
Total			$3,259,032	$44,881,593

Group 4—Wood and Paper (class 40181 to 48724)

Manufactures of Wood				
Bamboo manufacture	lbs.	.....	.....	
Rattan, reed and woodware	„	.....	998	
Blackwoodware	„	.....	.....	
Paper, Except Printed Matter				
Paper	lbs.	.....	.....	
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	
Lanterns	lbs.	.....	.....	
Books and Other Printed Matter				
Books	Value	.....	8,762	
Total			$9,760	$309,825

Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)

Coal, Petroleum and Asphalt				
Coal	Tons	.....	.....	
Clay and Clay Products				
Porcelain, Chinaware, Pottery, etc.	lbs.	.....	5,845	
Other Non-Metallic Minerals				
Jadeware	Value	.....	1,933	
Precious stones	„	.....	.....	
Total			$7,778	$54,806

Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)

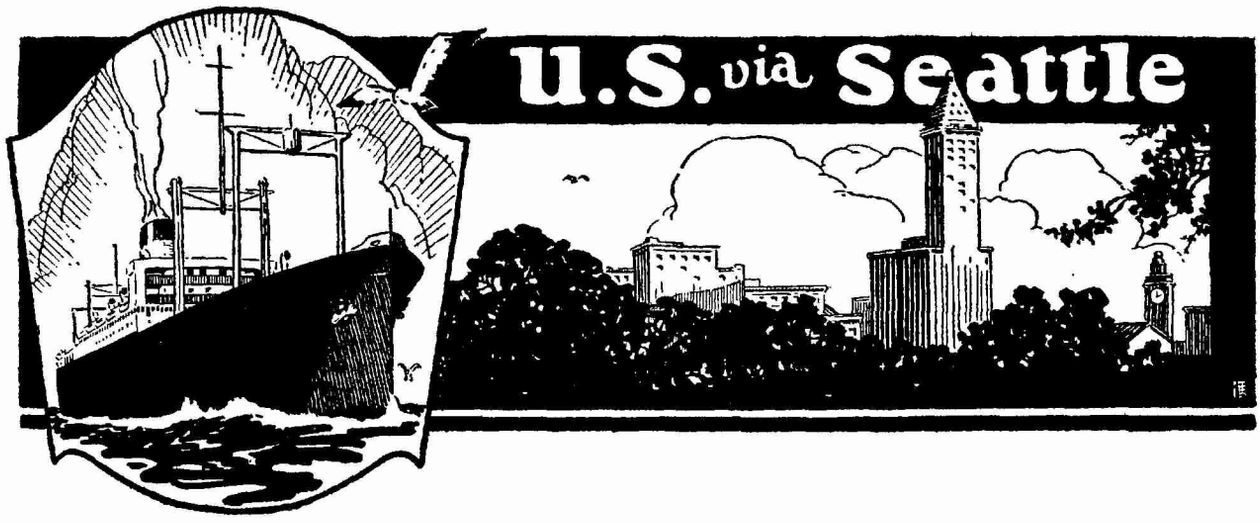
Iron and Steel				
Iron ore	Ton	.....	.....	
Pig Iron	„	.....	.....	
Ferro-Alloying Metals				
Tungsten ore	lbs.	.....	.....	
Aluminium, Antimony, and Cobalt				
Antimony, crude	lbs.	.....	5,040	
„ oxide	„	.....	14,604	
„ regulus	„	.....	92,172	
Copper, Brass and Bronze				
Brass, and mfrs. of	lbs.	.....	13,522	
Bronze „ „ „ „		.....	.....	
Copper „ „ „ „		.....	.....	
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware				
Gold bars	Ounces	.....	.....	
Gold coins	Value	.....	.....	
Jewelry	„	.....	.....	
Total			$125,338	$1,429,768

Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)

NIL NIL

Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)

Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations				
Blister flies (Cantharis)	lbs.	.....	.....	
Other Chemicals				
Acid, tannic	lbs.	.....	.....	
Other chemicals and drugs	„	.....	.....	
Musk	Ounces	80	1,166	
Explosives, Fireworks and Ammunition				
Firecrackers	lbs.			
Total			$1,166	$302,987



American Oriental Mail Line

via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria

Comfort—Speed—Courtesy

PRESIDENT McKINLEY August 29

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON
September 10

PRESIDENT GRANT
September 22

Sailings Every 12 Days 12

PRESIDENT MADISON
October 4

PRESIDENT JACKSON
October 16

PASSENGER & EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE

Railroad Tickets to all points in the United States

Through Rates to Europe

Sailings to Hongkong and Manila every 12 days

American Oriental Mail Line

Operated for

United States Shipping Board

by Admiral Oriental Line, Managing Operators

FREIGHT DEPT.
3 Canton Road
Central 6371-2

PASSENGER DEPT.
Corner of Nanking and Kiangsi Roads
Central 6373

33-271

Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)

Art Works				
Art, works of	Value	.....	17,565	
Miscellaneous Articles				
Bristles	lbs.	242,694	346,173	
Household & personal effects	Value	.....	4,139	
Mah Jongg	„	.....	.....	
Unenumerated articles	„	.....	111,409	
			$477,286	$4,822,822
GRAND TOTALS			$8,665,158	$97,611,437

Declared exports by consular offices in China during July 1925:

Amoy	$1,296	
Antung	NIL	
Canton	NIL	(Account of strike and none in June)
Changsha	12,880	
Chefoo	48,388	
Chungking	NIL	
Dairen	162,495	
Foochow	5,088	
Hankow	2,750,334	
Harbin	341,386	
Kalgan	NIL	
Mukden	360,808	
Nanking	NIL	(Account of strike)
Shanghai	4,866,398	
Swatow	50,709	
Tientsin	4,212,032	(not included in detailed classifications)
Tsinan	23,590	
Tsingtao	41,786	
Yunnanfu	NIL	
TOTAL	$12,877,190	

Total Declared Exports for all of China
First seven months 1925 $101,823,469

Consistent Advertising—

is an economy and cuts the cost of selling, making lower prices or better services possible without sacrifice of seller's profits.

THE

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

can carry your message to China's most influencial class of people at a moderate cost.

Let us help you solve your publicity problems in a consistent manner.

33-272

Former Decisions of U. S. Court Overruled

THE petition of Mrs. Hettie Emily Kemp, a British subject residing in Hongkong, for admission to probate of the holographic will of Frank Portland Long, an American citizen who formerly resided in Yunnanfu where he died on August 30, 1922, was denied by Judge Milton D. Purdy of the United States Court for China in a decision handed down last Tuesday.

The decision was particularly interesting in view of the fact that it overruled the prior decision of the same court that holographic wills were valid when executed without attesting witnesses.

Important extracts from Judge Purdy's decision in the case follow:

The will is holographic, having been written wholly in the handwriting of the testator, and was apparently witnessed by a person named P. Safrany. The sole question now before the court is one of law, and is, as to whether in this jurisdiction a will can be accepted as valid without its having been attested by at least two witnesses as required by Sec 1626 of the District of Columbia Code, which provides as follows:

"FORM OF WILL AND REVOCATION.—All wills and testaments shall be in writing and signed by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his express directions, and shall be attested and subscribed in the presence of the said testator or by at least two credible witnesses, or else they shall be utterly void and of no effect; and, moreover, no devise or bequest, or any clause thereof, shall be revocable otherwise than by some other will or codicil in writing or other writing declaring the same, or be burning, canceling, tearing, or obliterating the same by the testator himself, or in his presence and by his direction and consent; but all devises and bequests shall remain and continue in force until the same be burned, canceled, torn, or obliterated by the testator or by his direction in the manner aforesaid, or unless the same be altered or revoked by some other will, testament, or codicil in writing, or other writing of the testator signed in the presence of at least two witnesses attesting the same, any former law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

By act of Congress of March 3, 1901, a Code of Law for the District Columbia was adopted, to go into effect and operation from and after the 1st day of January 1902.

That this provision of the Code was intended to make one uniform rule, exclusive of all others, applicable alike to both devises of real estate and bequests of personal property, would seem to be free of all doubt. Indeed, language could hardly have been more carefully employed to express that purpose. All lands, tenements, and personal estate can only be disposed of by will, testament, or codicil, subject to the restriction prescribed; and all wills and testaments shall be in form prescribed, and shall be attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by at least two witnesses, or else they shall be utterly void and of no effect. The use of these terms utterly precludes the application of any other rule to wills of persons dying after the adoption of the Code than the one thereby prescribed. It certainly did not intend to keep the former and the new rule in coexistence to be applied according to the dates of the wills offered for probate, regardless of the fact that party making the proposed will had died long after the adoption of the Code, and the establishment of the new rule for the admission of wills to probate. The former law as to the disposition by will of personal estate, was exceedingly loose, and allowed of disposition by will of such estate without anything like strict formality, or guards against frauds and abuse. It was the great object of the present provision of the Code to close the door to such frauds and abuse by throwing around the making of wills of personal estate the same safeguards that have for so many years been the safeguards in devising of real estate under the wise provision of the statute of frauds, which has been generally adopted in the laws of the States of this country.

It is with much reluctance that I have reached the conclusion that the many decisions of this court, holding holographic wills without attestation valid in this jurisdiction, should be no longer followed or adhered to, and that in the future the provisions of Sec. 1626 of the District of Columbia Code must be recognised as the law of the jurisdiction governing the manner of the execution and revocation of wills and testaments by American residents in China.

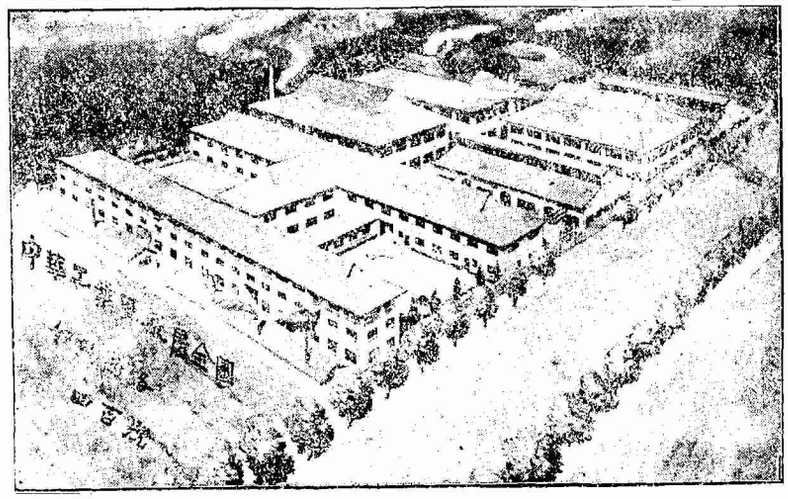
It is therefore ordered that the petition of Mrs. Kemp for admission to probate of the holographic will of Frank Portland Long be, and the same is hereby, denied.

THE CHINA INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

Silk Braids @ 5 cents per yard.

Silk cords @ 4 cents per yard.

Your Inspection INVITED



Elastic Webbing at 5 and 10 cents per yard.

Shawls at $2.50 to $3.50 apiece.

Tel. W. 1670

The Largest Fancy Ribbon and Piece Goods Manufacturers in China

Ribbons at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per card of 6 yards.

Piecegoods at $1.00 to $2 00 per piece of 2½ yards to 5 yards.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION

The China Industrial Corporation

Sales Dept. 311, Szechuen Road SHANGHAI *Factory:* Brenan Road near Jessfield Road

Men and Events

Mr. H.F. Payne of the American Bank Note Company of Peking spent the week-end with friends in Shanghai.

Mr. George C. Howard, U. S. Trade Commissioner, returned to Shanghai on Monday from Petaihò, where he has been spending the last three weeks on holiday.

Mr. E. P. Williams, Jr., representative of the Baldwin Locomotive Works in the Far East, returned to Shanghai Tuesday after a business trip in the South. He is soon leaving for Tientsin.

The American Consulate-General is interested in securing information as to the whereabouts of Mr. B. Bush. Any particulars concerning his present whereabouts will be greatly appreciated.

Mr. W. A. Mitchell, manager of Anderson, Meyer & Co's branch in Mukden, and Mr. E. Cummings of the Mukden office of the British-American Tobacco Co., arrived in Shanghai Tuesday and are staying at the Palace Hotel.

The Chinese authorities are reported to have traced the murderer of Major Palmer to Blagovestchensk, a certain Soviet representative there being alleged to have close relations with the case. They are now secretly investigating on that clue.

Mr. C. B. Chamberlain who has served as American Vice-Consul at Tientsin and Canton and who recently was appointed Consul at Swatow, is in Shanghai on his way to his new post. He is the guest of Mr. J. E. Jacobs of the American Consulate-General.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the well-known Chinese jurist, who is at present the Chinese member of the International Court for Justice at The Hague, has telegraphed Shanghai that he expects to leave for home about the middle of next month to take his place as Chairman of the Law Reform Commission.

The Yangtsze Rapid Transportation Company has just made application to the Registrar of U. S. China Companies, for a charter to operate shipping on the Upper Yangtsze. The new concern has a paid up capital of Tls. 1,500,000 and the directorate is composed of Messrs. Lansing Hoyt, J. H. Hoyt and F. J. Schuhl.

In its condensed statement for the half-year ended June 30, 1925, the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd., shows a net profit, including the undivided profit of $18,725,17 brough over from last year, of $186,727.53. Total deposits, including fixed account and current account, total $9,792,711.44 while the reserve fund is held at $580,000.

The American Consulate-General is interested in securing information as to the whereabouts of Mr. Harry M. Zifferblatt, formerly a cigar manufacturer in Pennsylvania who is reported to have come to Shanghai. Any particulars concerning his present whereabouts will be greatly appreciated.

Mr. C. B. Chamberlain, American Vice-Consul, is leaving Tientsin this week for Swatow, where he will have charge of the Consulate. Mr. Chamberlain arrived in China in 1920 and was assigned to the Legation at Peking as student interpreter. Last year he was stationed at Canton, and arrived in Tientsin last April. He is the youngest official to have charge of a Consulate.

The Joint Savings Society of the Yienyieh, Kincheng, Continental and China & South Sea Banks for the period ended June 30, 1925, declared a bonus divident of 4½% p.a., which, in addition to the guaranteed interest of 7% p.a., will make a total of 11½% p.a. on all savings deposits for this half year. The net profit for the half year, as shown by the company's semi-annual report, totals $212,022.60.

Mr. Chang Cho-pei will soon open a School of Journalism in Peking. There will be a series of lectures in Shanghai for two weeks beginning on August 24 and lasting until September 5. Subjects such as history of Chinese journalism, outline of the newspaper business in foreign countries, newspaper management, newspaper business, news agency management and reporting will be opened for 200 students who are interested in journalism.

Mr. Gordon L. Burke, American Vice-Consul at Hankow, has recently been transferred to Nanking where he will be in charge of the American Consulate during the absence of Consul John K. Davis who is proceeding to the United States on leave of absence. Consul Lynn W. Franklin of Hongkong has been assigned to the Hangow Consulate-General during Mr. Burke's absence, and is due to arrive in Hankow on the 22nd instant. Mr. Burke will leave for his new post early in October. Mr. Burke came to Hankow in November last year from Swatow where he had been in charge of the American Consulate.

The Joint Savings Society

of the Yienyieh, Kincheng, Continental and China and South Sea Banks

(Total Paid-Up Capital and Reserves of the Four Allied Banks over 25 Million Dollars)

Comparative Statement of

Guaranteed Interest (7%) plus Bonus Dividends on all kinds of Fixed Savings Deposits

2nd half year	1923	11.5%	p.a.
1st „ „	1924	11.7%	p.a.
2nd „ „	1924	11.6%	p.a.
1st „ „	1925	11.5%	p.a.

Current and Fixed Savings Accounts Solicited
Detailed Regulations sent upon Application

OFFICES:

SHANGHAI 3 Hankow Road, 40 N. Szechuen Rd.
TIENTSIN 67 Victoria Road
HANKOW 54 Marrinskaia
WUSIH

AGENCIES:

All the head offices and branches of the four allied Banks

If you have business in the Far East—

THE *kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—*

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANIZED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organization—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York, Shanghai or Hongkong Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Shanghai Office: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD

Hongkong Office: 6 Queens Road Central

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits: U.S. $3,000,000

Canton Unrest Forces Chinese to Shameen

BY HIN WONG

ACCORDING to rough estimates attributed to Canton official sources, some $80,000,000 worth of local and foreign currency and negotiable papers from the native banks in the native city have been removed into Shameen for safe-keeping since the unrest, which began months ago. Since the Black Wednesday last October, native banks of importance have not seen fit to resume extensive business, while the exchange and clearing house operations were more or less interrupted, from time to time, making it impossible to carry on an extensive trade. In Canton, all important Chinese banks, including those doing business according to modern banking methods, are under foreign registration, mostly British in accordance with Hongkong laws.

In Hongkong there are nearly ten Chinese banks doing business according to the modern European system, besides hundreds of others popularly known as native banks, some of which are very much larger and more influential than those doing business in foreign methods. In the modern Chinese banks in Hongkong alone, a total capital of nearly $80,000,000 is also involved, and a brief mention of a few may be of interest.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd., headoffice at Hongkong, was established 1912. Its authorized capital is £1,200,000, some £1,078,500 being paid up. Its silver reserve fund is $700,000, It has branches in Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok, and New York.

The Bank of East Asia, with headoffice also in Hongkong, has a paid up capital of $5,000,000 and a reserve fund of $1,000,000.

Other Chinese modern banks organized at Hongkong but with strong branches in other Chinese ports include the Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd., which has a paid up capital of $1,500,000; the Industrial & Commercial Bank, Ltd.; the National Commercial & Savings Bank, the Hongnin Savings Bank, and the Tung Fong Sheung Yip, all of which have a capital of from a $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Most of the Chinese modern banks in Hongkong appear to be doing well. The recent annual report of the directors of the Bank of East Asia, stated that the profit for 1924, including $138,413.56 brought forward from previous year and after paying all expenses and charges amounts to $924,-284.06. From this amount an interim dividend of $3 a share on 50,000 shares was first paid, leaving a balance of $774,-284.06 available for appropriation early 1925. The Bank early in 1925 was able to pay a final dividend of $3 a share on 50,000 shares, a bonus of $2 on 50,000 shares, to transfer to reserve fund $325,000, to pay a bonus to directors, holders of founder shares and the staff $72,880.58, and to write off organization expenses for Kowloon Branch $3,323.21, and to carry forward $123,080,27.

The Bank of China and the Ho Hong, Bank, Ltd., two well-known modern Chinese banks, also have branches in Hongkong. The Bank of China, with its head office in Peking, was specially authorized by a presidential mandate of the Republic of China. Its authorized capital is $60,000-000, but the paid up capital is only $18,278,600, and it has a reserve fund of $9,629,425.24, according to its latest statement. The Ho Hong Bank, Ltd., headoffice being at Singapore, has a paid up capital of $4,000,000 and reserve liabilities of $4,000,000 from shareholders.

All the modern Chinese banks in Hongkong, aside from having branches in many ports of China, also have correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world. They transact every description of banking business and grant loans on approved securities and offer facilities for domestic and foreign exchanges. In some Chinese modern banks they have safe deposit boxes in their premises for rent. The Bank of Canton, the Bank of East Asia, and the Bank of China, and others have large buildings of their own not only for their own use but also for rent.

THE PEITAIHO AGENCY

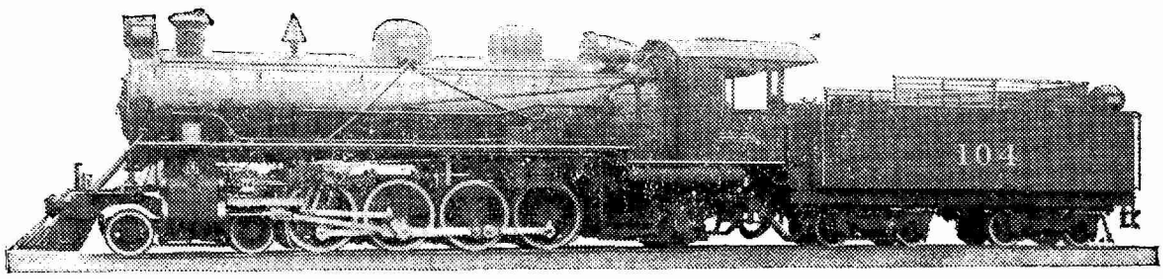
R. T. EVANS B. C. EASTHAM

RENTALS & SALES ARRANGED

VICTORIA TERRACE TIENTSIN

BALDWIN

THREE-CYLINDER LOCOMOTIVES



Built for Paulista Railway Company, Brazil

We have recently completed four Three-Cylinder Locomotives of the Mountain (4-8-2) type, as illustrated above, for the Paulista Railway of Brazil.

Three-Cylinder Locomotives have certain advantages over the ordinary Two-Cylinder type, including the following:

Greater tractive force within the same limits of weight and clearance.

More even turning moment throughout a revolution.

Increased horse-power per ton of locomotive weight.

Lighter reciprocating parts and better balance, with a consequent decrease in the dynamic augment.

Improved draft on the fire because of six exhausts per revolution instead of four, permitting the use of larger exhaust nozzles and consequently reduced back pressure on the piston.

We will prepare designs to meet any conditions of service.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

RESIDENT TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVES

R. E. McFalls, Peking, China E. P. Williams, Jr., Shanghai, China J. F. Greig, Tokyo, Japan.

AGENTS

Andersen, Meyer & Co. Peking and Shanghai

Pacific Commercial Co. Manila, P. I. and New York

Sale & Frazar, Ltd., Tokyo and New York

LOCOMOTIVES

33-275

ADVERTISING IN THE INTERIOR OF CHINA.

We operate standardised outdoor plants in 24 cities in China. Your sales message can be carried to any part of China at half the cost of any other medium.

Effective, Permanent, Economical.

THE ORIENTAL ADVERTISING AGENCY

(Oriental Press, Proprietors)

113 Avenue Edward VII.

Shanghai.

Chinese School Activities in the Philippines

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA CONLU

In the Philippines the Government has schools of its own where instruction is given under a system prescribed and supervised by the Secretary of Public Instruction. These schools are called "government or official schools". However, in view of the great demand for education and the inability of the government to provide school houses for all the students who are applying for admission—the number of which is very great and always increasing every year—the government has recognized many private schools and authorized them to adopt and follow the same system of instruction provided in official schools.

The Anglo-Chinese School

About fifteen years ago, Mr. Carlos Palanca, a wealthy Chinese merchant in Manila, founded and established the Anglo Chinese School. This was the first private Chinese school organized for the teaching of the English language as well as the Chinese to the children of Chinese merchants residing in Manila. Prior to the establishment of this school very few Chinese children entered the Philippine public schools supported by the government. At the beginning the institution had a very poor enrollment, but in 1916 the number of students amounted to more than 200. The expenses of the school were paid by a few Chinese merchants interested in educating the children of their countrymen.

Voluntary Tax for School Purposes

In 1916, Mr. Carlos Palanca, the founder of the Anglo-Chinese School, had the idea of organizing the Philippine Chinese Educational Association, to take charge of the Chinese educational movement in the islands. The association began with a membership of more than 3,000 Chinese merchants in Manila. The members of the association have agreed to pay a special and voluntary tax for the support of Chinese schools. The amount of this tax is 4 per cent of the required internal tax paid quarterly to revenue of the Philippine government by Chinese merchants. This tax is collected at the same time the government tax on Chinese sales is collected. The amount of special and voluntary taxes for school purposes collected amount to some P 200,000 a year.

Important Chinese Schools

At present the important Chinese schools in the Philippines are:

Schools in Manila:
- Anglo-Chinese School
- Chinese National School
- Quiapo Anglo-Chinese School
- Ban Siong School
- Chinese Patriotic School
- Chinese Community School
- St. Stephen's School
- Siong Noy Vocational School
- Workers' Night School
- Commercial Night School

Schools in Provinces:
- Iloilo—Iloilo Chinese Commercial School
- Cebu—Cebu Chinese School
- Sulu—Tong Lin School
- Leyte—Hing Hua School
- Sorsogon—Tiong Hua School
- Laguna—Tiong Ho School
  Peng Ho School
- Nueva Ecija—Kiong Che School
- Pangasinan—Tai Tung School
- Benguet—Chinese Patriotic School.

At present six of the Chinese schools wholly supported by the Philippine Chinese Educational Association, namely the Anglo-Chinese School, The Chinese National School, the Quiapo Anglo-Chinese School, the Ban Siong School, the Chinese Patriotic School, and the Chinese Community School all in Manila, have an enrollment of more than 2,000 Chinese students.

The schools are provided with new and modern buildings.

System of Instruction

The system of instruction adopted in Chinese private schools is similar to that prescribed for government schools with the only particularity that students are being taught

"NATIONAL" TUBULAR PRODUCTS

WIRELESS TOWER

150 FEET HIGH

PEKING

Constructed of Tubes

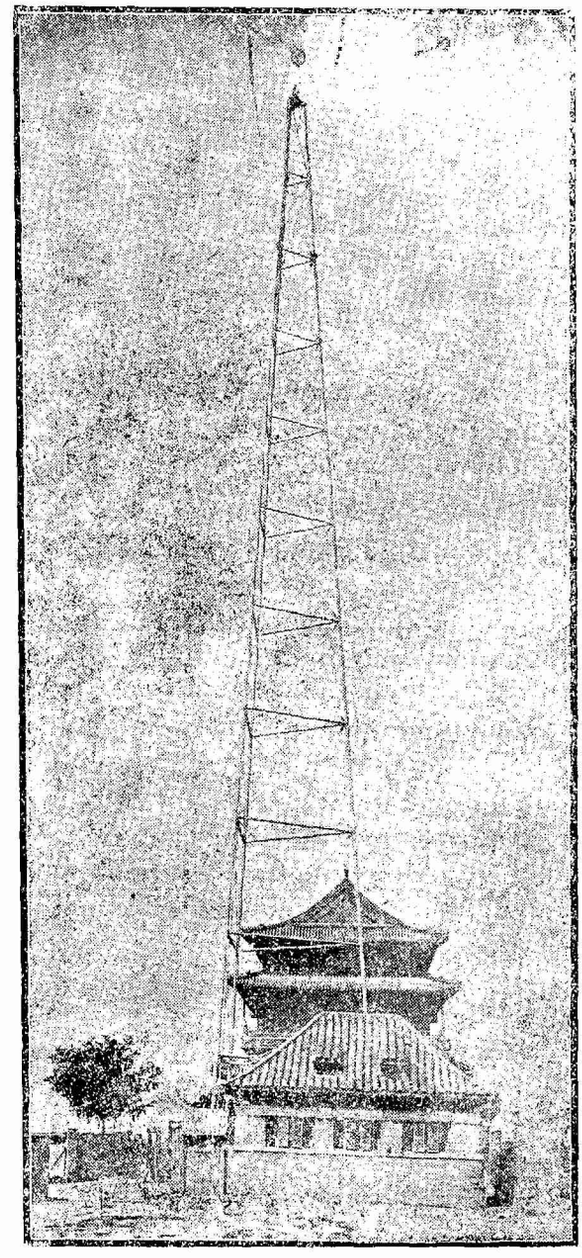
6 " Dia. to 2½ " Dia.

Manufactured by

NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY

Fabricated and Erected by

Etablissment Arnoult



"National" Tubular Products

Including Gas, Water and Steam Tubes,
Hot and Cold-drawn Seamless,
and Lap-welded Boiler Tubes,
Matheson Joint Pipe,
Tubular Trolley Poles, etc.,
Are Exported Exclusively by

United States Steel Products Co.

UNION BUILDING, 1 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA

YUSEN BLDG., MARUNOUCHI

TOKYO, JAPAN

33-277

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Capital Authorized $10,000,000.00
Capital Paid up.....7,500,000.00
Surplus & Reserves 950,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING EXECUTIVE OFFICE: SHANGHAI

BRANCHES:
Peking Shanghai Tsinan Harbin
Hankow Shihkiachwang Tientsin

Correspondents throughout the World

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

General Banking Business Transacted, Drafts Issued and Telegraphic Transfers Effected, Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold, Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit Issued, Interest Allowed on Fixed Deposits, Current and Savings Accounts.

Through our Connections with Banks in America and Europe and our Affiliations in China, We Are Well Equipped to Serve Our Clients in Their Domestic and Foreign Trade.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce
11 Nanking Road

Telephone C. 8641, 8642, 8643
Telegraphic Address: "SinamBank, Shanghai
Codes Used: Bentley's Complete Phrasd. Western Union Code. Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code

Chung Foo Union Bank
(Established 1916)

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital.....$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 380,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNG FOO"

Telephone Numbers: Central 1929 Manager's Office; 6468, 6469, 6470 General Office; 5620 T. T. Department

Branches and Agencies in China

Tientsin	Antung	Hangchow	Ningpo
Shanghai	Canton	Hongkong	Shasi
Peking	Changchun	Hsuchow	Soochow
Hankow	Changsha	I-chang	Tsinkiangp
	Changteh	Kiukiang	Wusih
	Chengchow	Nanking	Wuhu
	Chinkiang	Pengpu	Yangchow
	Fengtien	Shaoshing	

Foreign Agencies and Correspondents

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Paris	Tokio
Cebu	London	Philadelphia	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Pittsburgh	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.

Credits granted on approved securities.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

additional subjects, those prescribed and required in official Chinese schools in China. The languages used are both English and Chinese. The teachers are Chinese, American and Philipino. The classes range from the first grade to the second year of the general high school course. Day students attend classes in English in the morning and in Chinese in the afternoon. Night students are only allowed to choose one of the two courses. The English texts are those prescribed and required by the Secretary of Public Instruction of the Philippine Government and the Chinese texts are the ones prescribed by the Minister of Education. The Chinese texts are printed by The Commercial Press of Shanghai.

Increase of Chinese Schools

A great interest is being taken by Chinese merchants in provinces in the Chinese educational movement. In addition to the schools above mentioned others have been opened in different provinces. The example of the Chinese merchants in Manila is being followed by the Chinese in the provinces, who in some cases even fix the educational tax at 5 per cent.

The aims of the Chinese educators are to help furthering the cause of public instruction in the Philippines and at the same time to preserve among children of their own nationality born in the islands the language and culture of China.

Manila, August 10, 1925.

Events at Kuling

Kuling visitors for the summer have gradually increased in number so that to date there are about two thousand present with more arriving. The season will doubtless last longer than usual since so many came to the mountain later than in previous years. Things are quiet and travel is increasingly better as more British boats are running. Many are very grateful that the *Tuckwo* is running on week-end excursions from Hankow to Kiukiang and back.

The Tuchun of Kiangsi recently gave a tea and concert to all the foreigners and Chinese on the hill. It makes for fellowship and good feeling to have his family with us and for him to treat visitors in such a cordial way. General Dun, the officer in charge of Chinese troops at Kiukiang, has also made himself very popular with all foreigners here.

The Kuling Sacred Concert Chorus of eighty picked voices supported by the Kuling Orchestra of some ten pieces rendered Handel's Judas Maccabeus on Aug. 18 and 19 to a crowded house. The annual sacred concert is always one of the best features of the season.

Royal Asiatic Society Elects Offices

The annual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held last Thursday at the Society's hall, 5 Museum Road. Reports of the officers and a statement of accounts were given and officers and members of the council for the ensuing year were elected. The names proposed were as follow: President, S. Barton, Esq., C.M.G.; vice-presidents, Rev. F.L. Hawks Pott, D.D., Isaac Mason, Esq.; Hon. Curators of Museum, C. Noel Davis, Esq., M.D., A. de C. Sowerby, Esq.; Hon. Librarian, Mrs. Enders; Hon. Assistant Librarian, Miss Hays; Hon. Treasurer, A.E. Baker, Esq.; Hon. Editor of Journal, Rev. G.W. Sheppard; Councillors, R.D. Abrahm, Esq., Dr.H. Chatley, C. Kliene Esq., Rev. Even Morgan; Hon. Secretary, J.R. Jones, Esq.

The meeting was presided over by S. Barton, Esq.

THE
JADE STORE
Antique and Modern Jade Ornaments—Jewellery
12 A Nanking Road, Shanghai
'Phone C. 3237

News from South China

H. M. S. *Hermes*, of the British China Squadron, which generally carries 35 aeroplanes ready for service, arrived at Hongkong, August 9.

The demobilization of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps took place at Hongkong, midnight of August 5, after having been in active service for more than a month, as a precaution against Bolshevists from Canton.

The British authorities have approved of Dr. W. Grull as German cousul for Hongkong, and Herr Franz Winkler as consul of Austria for Hongkong.

Mr. M. F. Key, secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, who sustained a broken ankle, a fractured wrist and a badly crushed knee besides minor injuries in the motor-cycle crash on Castle Peak Road, May 23 last, has left the Government Civil Hospital and will shortly resume his duties.

Mr. Edwin U. Walduck, who died recently in Ichang, had a number of friends in different parts of China, including Hongkong, where the announcement was received with regret.

Mr. G. A. Harriman, who has decided to transfer his share market operations from Hongkong to Singapore to await for the return of normal conditions, was at the top list as a jockey last race season at Hongkong, having riden 18 winners and 11 seconds.

With the exception of British naval and private vessels and H. M. S. *Tung On*, a Chinese owned steamer now chartered by the Hongkong government, the only communication from Hongkong to Canton River delta ports and beyond is by way of Macao where tow-boats and a small steamer continue the service inland. Four vessels instead of two are now plying between Hongkong and Macao.

The St. Stephen's College and the Hongkong University should be very proud of their record. According to the Hongkong *Sunday Herald*, Mr. Foo Ping-sheung who continues to write letters "under direction of His Excellency Mr. Hu Han-min, Minister of Foreign Affairs the Nationalist Government," is an old boy of St. Stephen's College, and was almost the first to graduate from the Hongkong University.

Suspecting that Generals Li Fook-lum, Leung Hung-kai, Hsu Chung-chi, and other militarists now terrorizing part of Kwangtung province are not whole-hearted Bolshevists, the Kuomintang leaders in Canton have decided to supersede them by "genuine" Reds, according to information received by some English newspapers of Hongkong. It is said that these generals, on the other hand, are not satisfied with the recent division of spoils in Kwangtung and are now talking of ousting the Russians, who are now directing the affairs of the Kuomintang, with Hu Han-min, Liao Chung-hoi, Sun Fo, as only tools.

Chinese medicinal herbs, raw materials used by native druggists to fill prescriptions of Chinese doctors, now command an exceedingly high price, according to South China market quotations, because of shortage of import, mostly due to the lack of tonnage entering Canton and Hongkong ports during June and July. The Province of Szechuan in China and Saigon in Indo-Chine furnish some of the most popular articles employed in the preparation of native drugs and medicine. Some articles, formerly commanding but 70 cents a catty, now draw more than two dollars; and some have jumped from four to six dollars. The sudden rise of price in this necessity has brought no little difficulty and hardship to the poor in the districts, it is reported. The local druggists guilds in several parts of South China have met to discuss the situation, but so far no relief measure has been devised.

Public schools in Canton will be unable to resume their fall term work next September, the Bolshevists controlling the municipal finance having failed to assure the teachers that their arrears up to December last will be partly paid. Teachers under the municipal department of education in Canton have not been paid for some months, and when they attempted to interview Dr. C. C. Wu, chairman of the municipal council, on the subject, they were denied an audience; but a secretary to Dr. Wu was kind enough to receive a committee of the teachers and also had the courage to ask them to continue teaching without pay for the benefit of the children of the city.

Merchants in Canton districts who are being forced by the Bolshevists to give one per cent of their wealth in order to support the workers now on strike against British interests have been told that those whose property is less than $500 in value may be exempted from the contribution.

H. W.

Canton, August 10, 1925.

AMERICA

via Seattle
and the
MILWAUKEE RAILWAY

The "Olympian"
and
The "Columbian"

Famous transcontinental trains from Seattle-Tacoma to Chicago, without change, operated by Electric Power for 649 miles over four mountain ranges.

The world's longest electrified railroad.

Ask for this route when you book passage.

TO PUGET SOUND
CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY
ELECTRIFIED

Cable address "Milwaukee"

J. F. Bahl
Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
Seattle

F. O. Finn
General Agent
Victoria

C. H. Miles
Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
San Francisco

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

1329 TO PUGET SOUND - ELECTRIFIED

So cool and comfortable you hardly know you're wearing them—

Correct to the last detail in line and finish—Built of the finest materials to give long, hard service.

That's why Keds are the most popular warm weather shoes.

Look for the name Keds on the shoes—It's your guarantee of real Keds quality; for they aren't Keds unless the name is on the shoes.

For sale by Shanghai Dealers

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.

17 Jinkee Road Shanghai

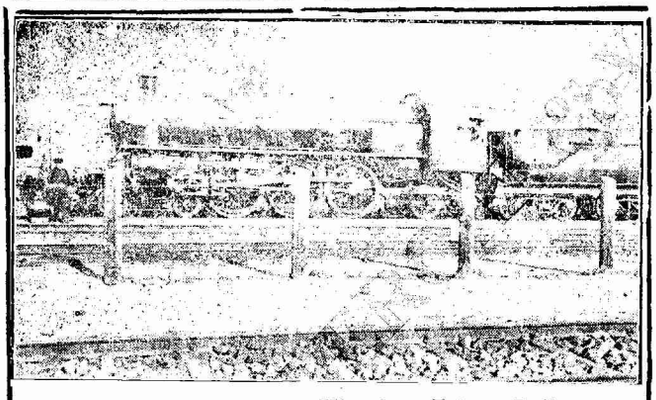
33-279

The Largest Manufacturers of Winding Machines in the World.

LEESONA
REG. U.S.PAT. OFF.

MANCHESTER PARIS BOMBAY
SHANGHAI OSAKA TOKIO

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.
BOSTON U.S.A.



American Locomotive on Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
each way

Two Day Trains with Diner
Night Train with Sleeper and Diner

KIAOCHOW-TSINAN
RAILWAY

Send for descriptive folder

33-280

News from Central China

A large shipment of rice from Saigon has arrived in Hankow this week to relieve the rice shortage in this center. The rice was ordered by the Chamber of Commerce of Hankow in cooperation with the authorities through a local German firm acting as agents for Saigon rice dealers. Further large orders are expected to be made in the near future.

Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has issued a warning against all press speculations about the rumored 9-province alliance and other awkward rumors. Marshal Hsiao states that the meeting at Chikungshan with Tupan Yueh of Honan was devoted to matters concerning the mutual defence of Hupeh and Honan against banditry, and had no political complications.

The government mint at Kaifeng, which was destroyed by a recent fire, is reported to have been put into workable conditions, and trials will soon be made to see if actual work can be started. During the time that the Kaifeng mint was not working, the debased copper coins from the Wuchang mint had an opportunity to find a good market in Honan province.

The Yu Foong Cotton Mill of Chengchow, Honan, has suspended its operations on account of a recent strike. The workers have presented a list of demands for higher wages and like, but the management have decided to close the mill for the time being instead of yielding to the demands.

For the relief of the forthcoming fomine in Hupeh, the provincial authorities have completed arrangements to allocate funds from the Canton-Hankow Railway, Hupeh-Hunan section, and from the confiscated property of the Manchus in Wuchang. It isalso proposed that steps be taken to request Peking to set aside a man portion of the customs surcharges for Hupeh province.

A number of influential members of the semi-defunct Chihli faction and the military commanders have recently visited Yochow to pay a visit to Marshal Wu Pei-fu, which gives rise to a series of rumors about the possible coming back to power of Wu Pei-fu. The report is officially denied that Wu Pei-fu is planning to come back, but to all appearance something along that line is surely under discussion.

Opium is now openly sold in the streets of Hankow, and opium shops are established throughout the city, having on display in their show windows and shelfs large assortments of opium on sale. The fact is now becoming more and more evident that the military commanders in the povince have officially sanctioned the sale. Opium smoking houses are found practically on every street in the city. And yet, the officials once in a while issue proclamations prohibiting opium smoking.

Reports circulated by Yuan Tsu-ming's agents in Hankow state that Yang Sen has been drived of Chengtu, and the allied troops have now occupied the latter city. The report of the fall of Chengtu is contradicted by reports given out by Yeng Sen's representive in Hankow. The latest report from foreign sources indicates that Yang is still holding out against his numerous enemies who are trying to force Yang out of Chengtu.

Gordon L. Burke, America Vice Consul in Hankow, has been transferred to Nanking where he will be in charge of the U. S. Consulate Cereral during the absence of Consul John K. Davis, who is proceeding to America on leave. Consul Lynn W. Franklin of Hongkong has been assigned to the Hankow Cousulate during Mr. Burke's absence, is due to arrive early in October.

A recent report on the telephone service in Hankow made by the British Municipal Council shows that the inefficient services of the Hankow Telephone Administration has been due in the main to constant interference of the administration's affairs by the military authorities. Shortcomings in the equipments are also responsible, but it is believed that if military interference is withdrawn, improvement in the service will gradually be made.

Local conferences between the British and Chinese authorities are still being held, but no details of the discussions have been officially announced. In the meantime, Chinese troops are patrolling the part of the British concession having contact with the Chinese territory.

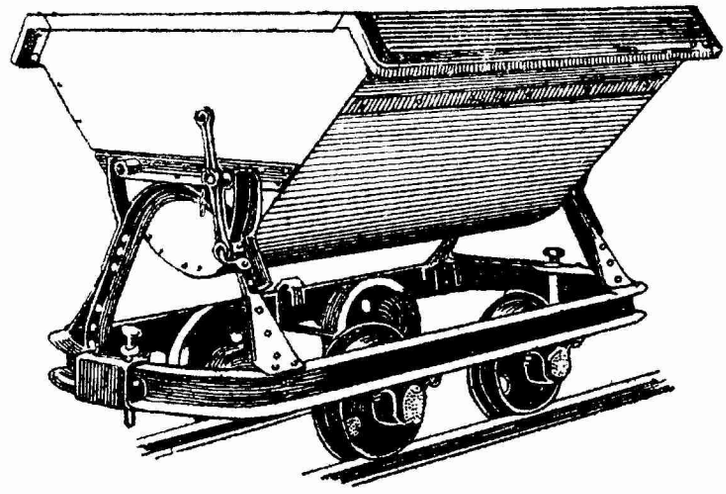
Hankow, August 14, 1925.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Owing to the major portion of the spindleage in Shanghai continuing in an inoperative state, there has been but very little demand from spinners and consequently prices evinced hardly any variation from those ruling during the previous period, with a quiet to steady undertone at the close of the week. Business for new crop

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P.O. Box 743:No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Manila Iloilo

Tungchow has been done at Tls. 39.25 per picul for Oct./Nov. delivery.

There is no doubt that immediately the mills resume working a fair amount of purchases will be necessitated, and prices are likely to go higher. However, the fact of the fast approaching advent of the new crop cotton on the market should not be overlooked at this time, in that such will modify mills purchases to the extent that they will take in supplies in quantities only sufficient to meet their immediate requirements, and in which event any advances in prices would to a more or less extent be checked. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to forecast any definite trend of the future course of the market, and the situation, therefore, will be governed by the political conditions in general, and the weather developments from day to day.

Yarn:—Since our last circular was issued there have been comparatively very small markets, and prices continued to rule at the same level as pervailed during the previous period. In all some 5000 to 6000 bales have been booked for export to Szechuen, Canton, Swatow, Wuhu, Kiangse, Newchwang, Hankow and Fukien at ruling rates.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 13.12
„ -Middling last reported....13.38
Tone of market, *Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan ...364
Fully Good Broach, Aug 463
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.....410
Tone of the market:—***Steady.***

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American.	23.50	Spot.
	23.24	Oct.
	23.50	Dec.
	23.02	Jan.
	23.33	Mar.
	23.63	May.

Tone of the market:—*Easier.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Oct./Nov.....	Tls.	39.25
Shanghai, Spot.....	„	39.00
M. Ginned, Spot.....	„	39.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	„	40.00
Ningpo, Spot.....	„	37.00

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

In The American Consular Court for the District of Tsinan, China.

In Re Estate of
MARY A. REEDER,
Deceased.

Estate Action No. 5.
Notice to Creditors.

Pursuant to an order of said court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mary A. Reeder, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Charles V. Reeder at Weihsien, Shantung, China, administrator of said estate, on or before February 5, 1926, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same to said Charles V. Reeder, administrator.

Charles V. Reeder,
Administrator.

Weihsien, Shantung, China, August 5, 1925.

The Week in the Far East

The outstanding feature of the week in the affairs in China was the strike of postal employees at Shanghai. Acting on an appeal from the striking Chinese postal employees at Canton, more than two thousand Shanghai postmen, letter sorters and laborers failed to take up their duties at the beginning of the week. The service was crippled for two days. but in the end the strikers resumed work, on the understanding that a considerable increase of pay is to be granted. Final adjustment of the trouble, however, must be ratified by the Chinese government at Peking.

The details of the strike at the Shanghai post office were in the hands of the younget and more "educated" portion of the employees. Several years ago the postal administration, with the object of increasing the mental calibre of the sevice, instituted a class of employees known as the Yu Wu Sheng, which might be described as a superior sort of indoor postal apprentices. Most of these young men were recruited from the modern educational establishments. Their scale of pay is considerably higher than that of the older employees of the service, but the various demands that were made on the postal administration by the strikers contained stipulations for a higher rate of increase for the Yu Wu Shengs than for any other grade of employees.

On the first day of the trouble a violent commotion bordering on a riot took place in the sorting room of the post office building. Amidst the gesticulating crowd of strikers one of the postal employees recognised a Chinese plain clothes detective in the Municipal Police service. As soon as the crowd realized that it was being "spied" upon it began to pummel the detective, who climbed under a table to proteet himself, and when he saw that there was apparently no other way for him to prevent his being seriously injured he drew his pistol and fired, with the result that one of the strikers was wounded in the knee, necessitating his removal to a hospital for treatment.

Not even the general strike of the past few months, which is still in progress to probably one-third of its original proportions, had in it the seeds of causing a world problem to the extent that the postal strike would have presented, had it continued for several days more, or that a recurrence of the strike would present. It is to be noted that it is by no means certain that the trouble is at an and as there is a considerable possibility that a hitch may occur in the final negotiations with the Peking government.

It is to be recalled that one of the substantial fruits of the Washington Conference was the abolition of all foreign postal establishments in China, and accordingly at the end of the year 1922, all the foreign (American, British, Japanese and French) postal establishments in China were withdrawn, leaving the Chinese Postal Administration supreme. With few minor exceptions the transfer to the Chinese was accomplished without any hitch, and the service maintained by the Chinese has on the whole been very satisfactory to foreigners in this country. However, should there be repetitions of similar strikes in the service, particularly at Shanghai where such enormous foreign interests are concentrated, it is quite probable that steps would be taken by certain of the foreign governments to maintain their own postal services again.

Strikers in Tientsin Cause Much Destruction

Although the Chinese workers at many of the British and Japanese industrial establishments at Shanghai are still on strike, the movement for the past month or so has been one of passive resistance. It has been quite otherwise at Tientsin where the workers at two large cotton mills have caused destruction to buildings and machinery amounting to close on to a million dollars. The mills in question might be described as joint Chinese and Japanese ventures. Originally inaugurated by Chinese during the boom times following the European war, the management had recourse to Japanese loans when the slump came, and one of the conditions of these loans was that the managers of the establishments should be Japanese. The mob which attacked the mills was eventually dispersed by Chinese troops. In the fracas some three score persons were injured and eight killed. One of the results of the Tientsin incident, and others preceding it in which Chinese troops and police shot into crowds who were defying the constituted authorities, has been to deflect a great deal of the fury of the student agitators towards their own ruling classes instead of against certain foreign nationalities, thereby weakening their influence very considerably. So long as their diatribes were directed against foreigners, a very touching appeal to patriotism could be made, but such an appeal loses considerable of its force when the objects of attack are their fellow countrymen.

Special Customs Conference

Out of the great mass of "demands" that were formulated by the student class following the May 30 outbreak, covering such a wide range of subjects as the punishment of Municipal officials in the foreign settlement of Shanghai, the abolition of the Mixed Court, the abolition of extraterritoriality, the freeing of the Chinese Customs from foreign control, etc., the more level headed and conservative Chinese are busily engaged in formulating a policy for their country, more in accordance with Treaty stipulations, and one likely to have some chance of success.

As regards the customs tariff the situation is that the effective five per cent schedule came into force in January 1923, somewhat late owing to the delay of Italy in withholding her consent incidental to the adjustment of certain shipping matters. The problem before the Chinese at present is to secure the benefits of the resolution passed at hte Washington Conference which provided for the calling of a special conference to impose an additional two-and-a-half per cent duty on the understanding that likin (inter-provincial taxation) be abolished. China has in the meantime signified a request to have this special conference assembled, although there is a very general feeling among certain Chinese that what should be aimed at is the wresting of the Customs from foreign control entirely. Unfortunately for the latter view, however, China's internal finances are in a most chaotic condition, her debts to foreigners are not being met, and the control of the customs and the salt collections in foreign hands is the only hope that foreign crediters have of ever securing their money.

Dispatcles from Peking state that the Chinese Government mentions October 26 as the date of Tariff Conference in its invitation to the Powers.

China's invitation to the Tariff Conference, after mentioning the provisions of the Treaty under which the Conference is convened, goes on to state that "in connection with the said Treaty it may be recalled that on January 5, 1922, at the seventeenth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions of the Washington Conference the Chinese delegation, in giving assent thereto, declared that it was their intention to bring up again the question of the restoration to China of tariff autonomy for consideration on all appropriate occasions in the future. In pursuance of the above declaration the Chinese Government proposes that the said question shall be also brought up at the forthcoming Conference and expects that some arrangement will be made to remove the tariff restrictions hitherto imposed upon China."

The following are mentioned as China's representatives at the Conference. The Minister of Foreign Affairs (Mr. Shen Jui-lin) the Minister of Finance (Mr. Li Shi-hao), the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce (Mr. Moh Teh-huai), Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. C. T. Wang and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan.

Dr. Howard Still a Captive

The bandits in Manchuria not only continue to hold in captivity (with the object of getting ransom money) Dr. Howard of the Rockefeller Institute, who was in company with the late Major Morgan Palmer when he was killed, but have removed him further away from "civilization" so as to make their position to secure the ransom money all the more secure. This incident is but one of many during the past several years, and the existence of extraterritoriality seems to be little protection to Americans or other foreigners in the interior of the country.

American Consul-General Receives Chinese Students

A portion of the party of students from Tsing Hwa College and other schools in China who departed from Shanghai last Monday on the *President Jackson* for America to enter American universities and colleges was received by Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham at his residence last Friday morning. A welcome was extended to the group in an address by Mr. Cunningham who expressed his pleasure at being privileged to receive such a group of students.

The hosts of the reception were the American University Club, the World's Chinese Students' Federation, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Chinese Y. W. C. A., The Tsing Hwa Alumni Club and Nanyang University. Mr. Shen Hsin-ching, president of the Kiangsu Educational Association, presided at the reception, which was held at Nanyang University, Shanghai.

Speeches were delivered, besides the chairman and Judge Purdy, by President Ling Hung-hsun of Nangyang University; Mr. K. S. Zee of the World's Chinese Students' Federation; Mrs. H. C. Mei, president of the Y. W. C. A. and Mr. Tseng Ju-chen of the Tsing Hwa Alumni. Responses were made by two representatives of the departing students.

New Books and Publications

Maugham's "Painted Veil"

"The Painted Veil," By Somerset Maugham, Published by George H. Doran, Company, New York. Copyright 1924-25

Of the problems which are thrust into the life of the average man and woman who comes out to the East where a glamorous haze floats side by side with the unpleasant miasma of disease and intrigue, none are overlooked in this latest book by Somerset Maugham who has before this demonstrated his authoritative touch upon pictures of the foreigner's existence in China.

Hongkong, with its official background and inflexible traditions forms the scene for a plot dealing with the gradual denounement of a love intrigue between a young and frivolous wife of a serious minded government bacteriologist, and a man of charm and great good looks who was in line for the Colonial Secretaryship, but was for all that a good deal of a cad.

Perhaps Kitty, the pretty young wife, not wholly to blame for her point of view, can claim no sympathy from the upholders of fair play in this world's relations, but these same upholders will find that in the end the law of equalization works consistently toward a goal in the book. This goal is for the serious minded husband who fiercely discards any illusions which he has previously held about his wife, a period of strenuous service in a cholera infested district near Hongkong, and finally his own end, a victim to the dread and withering disease. The young wife who was given her choice between accompanying her husband to the cholera district or having him divorce her which proved not so satisfactory as first supposed, since the Assistant Colonial Secretary accepted love as one thing but the disruption of perfectly good family ties and chances for promotion as another, gradually gets a new slant upon life as events give way to events.

She even persuades herself to believe that the man she has formerly loved is the cad which as the book goes on he undoubtedly is if not so perceptibly as in the beginning. She tells herself that he is nearing fat and forty and that the charm of him is a decadent thing with no foundation upon the fundamental values of life, which she is beginning somewhat tardily to see and recognize. But the elaborate self deception tumbles again when she sees the erstwhile lover after her husbands death. It is noteworthy, however, that the book ends with resignation creeping in, and haply, an acceptance of thirgs as they exist. Kitty looks forward to teaching the child which she will shortly have, some of the fundamentals which were lacking in her own life.

Sacred T'ai Shan

"T'ai Shan," An Account of the Sacred Eastern Peak of China, By Dwight Condo Baker, M. A. Published by The Commercial Press, Limited, Shanghai, China.

Certainly a guide book to China's Sacred Mount, eulogized in the preface of the book as "The immortal witness of man's inalienable aspirations after God" and again, in the words, "On this spot once Confucius stood and felt the smallness of the world below," need no further introduction to the seeker after the ancient religious lore of China, as represented by her tradition-stored peak, T'ai Shan.

Contained in this book, which is primarily excellent for qualities of guidance, qualities so glowingly portrayed, however, that the book becomes in large part something more than a guide book, are snatches of the history of China's legendary and historical emperors who have made pilgramager to the world old mountain, records of the wonders performed by the goddess of the mount for her worshippers, and excellent descriptions of various events which in the past history of China have made pilgramages to the mountain necessary beads in a triumphal rosary of faith.

The book is illustrated profusely with photographs and pen and ink sketches, and at the beginning of each sectional division are to be found some of the most excellent of the sentiments which have inspired poets of China in the past to extol the mount of T'ai Shan.

An appendix and a bibliography giving the sources of authentic historical information, etc., are incorporated in the book, and lend the additional charm of making the composition a reference book of the first order, as well as an epitomized study of the lore of old and modern China, through which the trains of pilgram bands, with dragon headed staffs as symbols, mount the long and weary way of T'ai Shan and find at the end of the climb a certain deep solace in the worship of the "Jade Lady." L. W.

BACK COPIES WANTED

We are in need of the following back numbers of the *China Weekly Review* and will pay fifty cents per copy for any sent to us.

Vol.	XXII	No.	12.	November	18, 1922.
,,	XXIII	,,	1.	December	2, 1922.
,,	,,	,,	5.	,,	30, 1922.
,,	,,	,,	11.	February	10, 1923.
,,	,,	,,	13.	,,	24, 1923.
,,	XXIV	,,	2.	March	10, 1923.
,,	,,	,,	13.	May	26, 1923.
,,	XXV	,,	5.	June	30, 1923.
,,	XXVI	,,	1.	September	1, 1923.
,,	,,	,,	4.	September	22, 1923.
,,	,,	,,	13.	November	24, 1923.
,,	XXVII	,,	3.	December	15, 1923.
,,	,,	,,	12.	February	16, 1924.
,,	XXVIII	,,	1.	March	1, 1924.
,,	,,	,,	4.	March	22, 1924.
,,	XXX	,,	9.	November	1, 1924.

Address all copies to

China Weekly Review

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

Chih-Tze University

持志大學

— CURRICULUM —

College of Arts—

Chinese Literature, English Literature and Potitical Science department.

College of Commerce—

Accounts, Business Administration, Banking and Finance, Foreign Trade and Insurance departments.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

(中學部)

For detailed information please address registrar

President: Dr. S.C. Ho *Dean*: Dr. S.M. Ho

KIANGWAN ROAD—SHANGHAI

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price August 13th.	Sale Price August 20th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity August 20th.
Duke-Price Power Co., Ltd., 1st., Mtge.....	6	July 1, 1949	102½	102	5.85
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	100	99¼	8.05
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	96	96	7.00
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan.....	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	90	90	7.30
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	101	6 90
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1958	77⅜	78¼	7 85
Department of Seine S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 1, 1942	88⅛	88¼	8.30
French Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1949	90⅞	91	7 85
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	96½	96⅝	7.30
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	100⅜	100½	5.95
New York Steam Corp. Cum. Pref. $7 Stock...	7%	Stock	101¾	101¼	6 88
Willys-Overland Co. 1st (Closed) Mtge. Loan.	6½	Sept. 1, 1933	102	101½	6.25
Portland Electric Power Co. 7% Cum. Prior Pref. Stock.....	7%	Stock	100	100	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual	80	80¼	4 98
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	85⅝	86⅝	7.10
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	98¼	98¼	7.25
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan...	7	Jan. 15, 1945	93¼	93½	7.65
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.....	7	Feb. 1, 1945	91	91½	7.85
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	92¼	92½	6.55
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	96	95	6 50
Republic of Finland S. F. Loan.....	7	Mar. 1, 1950	93¾	94	7.55
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	7	Feb. 1, 1938	102⅛	102	6.75

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

August 16—U. S. asks Norway, Sweden and Denmark's adherance to Special Tariff Conference for China this fall. Spain has agreed to the Treaty——Cholera epidemic is spreading at great rate in Shanghai——Laborers in English textile mills return to work pending court investigation——Baldwin declares mine dispute must be settled by Mine Commission.——Prince of Wales lands in Montevideo amid cheering.

August 17—French are reported to have gained a moral victory in Morocco——Spitzbergen is formally taken over by Norway and rechristened Svalbarg——Severe unemployment confronts the miners of the Ruhr district of whom 85 per cent will be out of work by the end of August——An aerial civil service is to be established between India and Egypt.

August 18—Over 2,000 workers in the Chinese Post Office in Shanghai go on strike and hold up all mail pending increase of pay——Unemployment problem in Japan reaches great seriousness——Many are drowned as floods hit near Tsingtao——Japanese report states that China probably will ask for full tariff autonomy at tariff conference this fall.

August 19—Shanghai postal strike called off pending Peking's approv al of terms of settlement——First Asiatic labor conference is being planned for Shanghai by Mr. Bunji Suzuki. Will include China, Japan, India, Persia, Philippines, Siam and Egypt——France is reported to have made peace with the Syrian tribes——Berlin-Hamburg railway has installed wireless telephones.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, August 19, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 32 1/16d. for ready and 32 1/2d. for forward delivery is 1/16d. up since our last circular The rise is due to purchases by China, probably against Yen cover given by our local Gold Dealers who came out as sellers of Yen T/T during the week Our official rate for T/T on London followed with a rise of ¼d. but with a fall in the price of silver in New York was put back today to last week's closing price 3/2d. There have been good sellers of Sterling and Gold Dollar T/T throughout the week, also against speculative cover, as there has been very little Export paper offering. As high as 3/2 1/2d. and 78⅛ was done; today the market is easier with 3/2 3/8d. and 77¾ offering. The strength in our rates, appears to be created by this speculative cover, as our stocks of silver are heavy, and business against Exports and Imports is restricted.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 62,805,000 an increase of Tls. 320,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars .....$ 49,430,000 an increase of $ 1,720,000.

Estimated value Tls 98 394,000 as against Tls. 83,596,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for July	Thursday Aug. 13	Friday Aug. 14	Sturday Aug. 15	Monday Aug. 17	Tuesday Aug. 18	Wednes Aug. 19
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.720	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2¼	3/2
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/2 1/16	3/2 1/16	3/2 1/16	3/2 1/16	3/2 1/16	3/2 1/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2½	3/2¼
T/T India	207.840	209¼	209¼	209¼	209¼	210¾	209¼
T/T France	1,621.600	1645	1645	1645	1645	1665	1645
T/T N. Y.	76.430	76¾	76¾	76¾	77	77½	77
T/T Hong	74 805	74½	74½	74½	74½	74⅝	75
T/T Japan	53.970	53¾	53¾	53¾	53½	53¼	53¼
T/T Batavia	188.740	189½	189½	189¼	189¼	190	189¼
T/T Straits	74.770	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74	74¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.835	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3⅛	3/3	3/3¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3⅜	3/3⅜	3/3⅜
4m/s ,, D/A	3/3.210	3/3⅜	3/3⅜	3/3⅜	3/3½	3/3⅜	3/3⅜
4m/s B/F. C.,D/A,D/P	1,699 600	1720	1720	1720	1720	1740	1720
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	78.180	78½	78½	78⅝	78⅝	79¼	79¼
4m/s ,, Does	—	78¼	78¼	78⅞	79	79½	79½

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 19
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 1/16	32⅛	32 1/16		32 1/16	32 1/16
**N Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 69⅞	G $.69⅞	G.$.69⅞	32¼ G.$ 70½	G $.70⅜	G $.70⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 260.00	Tls 260.00	Tls 259.70	Tls. 254.60	Tls 256.20	Tls. 257.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.0	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72 4875	72. 4875	72 5125	72.525	72 625	72.5625
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 104.04
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 485 7/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3⅞%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 3/32
,, 4 ,,	3 7/8%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4½
,, 6 ,,	1/64%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/8 1/16

Foreign Trade of China, 1924.

(Continued from last week)

The following is taken from the *Report and Abstract of Statistics* (Part 1) for 1924 which has just been issued by the Maritime Customs. It is part of the summary written by the Statistical Secretary, Mr. L. de Luca:

In spite of high prices ruling at producing centers and generally depressed conditions in China—the outcome of famine civil strife and an unfavorable export trade,—the value of cotton goods imported during 1924 shows an advance of 15 million Haikwan taels on the 1923 figures, though still below the 1922 importations by some 30 million taels. In order, however, to arrive at a more accurate comparison of the past three years' trade, the pre-War values of 1913 should be taken as a common basis for calculations, which would give the following results: 1922, Hk. Tls. 121,-417,000; 1923, Hk. Tls. 97,242,000; 1924, Hk. Tls. 106,130,-000; and would reduce the advance of the 1924 on the 1923 figures to about 9 million and the decline from 1922 to about 15 million taels. The natural conclusion is, therefore, that although trade in cotton goods has somewhat revived, it has not yet recovered the ground lost in the preceding year, partly on account of the adverse conditions already mentioned and partly because of the competition of the Chinese textile industry. The following table shows in detail the importation into China for the years mentioned of the principal varieties of cotton goods. Under grey shirtings and sheetings, drills, jeans, and *T*-cloths, American importations exhibit a fair advance on 1923, but English and Japanese importations have continued to decline. Turkey red cottons and dyed *T*-cloths have recovered from the preceding year's slump, and the other lines of cotton goods show satisfactory advances, which prove their ever-increasing popularity.

Cotton Yarn and Raw Cotton

The decline in importations of cotton yarn, already noticed in the preceding year's report, continued during 1924, when 553,930 piculs were imported, as against 752,002 piculs in 1923—a further decrease of 198,072 piculs. The bulk (342,470 piculs) came from Japan, while the importation of Indian yarn amounted to 157,947 piculs. The increasing popularity of the Chinese product is largely responsible for the falling off in the importations of foreign cotton yarn. Raw cotton also showed a decline—from 1,614,371 piculs in 1923 to 1,241,881 piculs imported during 1924—due to the high cost of the foreign staple, which gave the native produce a more favorable chance to compete in local markets, and to the economic conditions of the cotton-spinning industry. More detailed considerations on the raw cotton trade will be found in the exports section of this report in connexion with Chinese raw cotton.

Metals and Minerals

Building activities in the North, on the Yangtze, and at Shanghai created, in the first half of the year, a good market for structural iron and steel manufactures, but on the whole the metal trade during 1924 was not considered very lucrative. Floods and civil warfare interfered, during the summer and autumn months, with the means of transportation, and also affected the solvency of up-country buyers. Dealers, who were heavily laden with steel stocks, were unable to make delivery to buyers in the interior, and when delivery was made they were often unable to collect payment. Another factor which had an influence on the metal trade was the decline in the sterling crossrate between America and England, which caused a rise in the prices of American and British manufactures and diverted the China trade to Continental Europe. Towards the end of the year—during the last two months, in fact—a revival occurred, more especially in the demand for galvanized iron sheets, tinned plates, iron tubes, and bamboo steel, and as the sterling and gold dollar cross-rates had improved, the greater portion of the business was done with America. A feature of the year was an almost total abstention on the part of railway administrations from buying supplies, which, of course, did not contribute to increase the prosperity of the metal trade. The total importation in 1924 of all articles included in the metals and minerals group was valued at 67.8 million taels, as compared with 44.9 million taels in the previous year and 49.9 million taels in 1922.

Machinery

When the year 1923 came to a close it was hoped that the New Year would herald more prosperous times for the machinery trade than had been evinced during the year just terminated; but, unfortunately, the hope was not realised. In the early part of 1924 the demand for the equipment of new factories and commitments against capital (as distinct from general replacements and repairs against running expenses) was very dull owing to financial stringency. The great number of inquiries placed before machinery importers were evidence that the desire to purchase and the need for machinery were as strong as ever; lack of money, however, on the part of intending buyers prevented further development. Towards the middle of the year there was a distinct improvement, old estimates were revived, and serious business was started on a healthy basis; orders were placed and negotiations advanced to the point of fulfilling the hopes which had been entertained for 1924. Unfortunately, the outbreak of civil war in September caused a complete collapse of the trade; contracts about to be placed were temporarily abandoned, other negotiations fell through, and inquiries for new plant ceased altogether. Furthermore, money due on goods supplied could not be collected, and a strong desire to cancel orders became manifest, so that the end of the year saw the machinery market in China almost paralysed. The Chinese undoubtedly need more machinery, and machinery of a better quality, and if they were able to develop their industries with immunity from the disturbing effects of political complications, there should be a brilliant future for machinery in China.

Electrical Materials

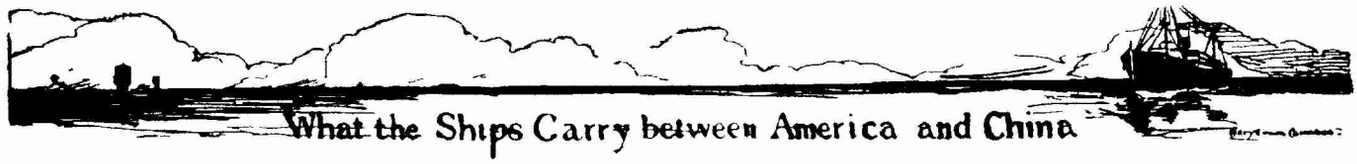
The year under was no improvement on the previous year so far as electrical machinery was concerned. The continued state of unrest hampered and retarded the development of this industry, whilst intense international competition depressed prices to such an extent that the year's result is reported to have been far from profitable to those engaged in the trade. Nevertheless a few important orders were placed for power-plant extension by the Changchow Electricity Works, the Pei Piao Coal-mining Company, the Soochow Electricity Works, the Chee Hsin Cement Works, and the Amoy Electric Light and Power Company, most of which were secured by manufacturers in Continental Europe. British manufacturers, on the other hand, secured contracts for electrical machinery at Tengchowfu (登州) and Lincheng (臨城), in Shantung, and for plant extensions in Manchuria, Honan, and Fukien. Trade in electrical accessories was much the same as in 1923, with a brisk demand for electric fans. Competition in the latter line of business is also growing very keen. European manufactures coming well to the front, but the bulk of the trade is still in American hands. The total value of electrical materials and fittings imported into China from abroad, which in 1923 was 8.1 million taels, was in 1924 8.2 million taels, and the share taken by the principal countries of origin during the past two years was follows:—

	1923 Value, Hk. Tls.	1924 Value, Hk. Tls.
America	1,322,002	1,215,343
Belgium	232,707	315,231
Germany	2,064,119	2,170,973
Great Britain	1,244,519	1,236,112
Holland	219,062	366,836
Japan	2,495,131	2,170,844

Timber

The year under review was notable for heavy speculative buying by Chinese dealers during the spring. It should be remembered, however, that at the end of 1923 stocks of foreign woods in the Chinese yards were at a low ebb. Prices at the beginning of 1924 were high, and the demand from Japan for reconstruction work after the earthquake was expected to maintain the prices at a high level. In consequence, some 60,000,000 feet of softwood, mostly from the United States and Canada, were imported during the spring at an average cost of about *Shanghai* Tls. 65 per 1,000 feet B. M. Subsequently, the demand from Japan having come to an end, the accumulated stocks (held against Japanese orders) were dumped on the China market by American mills at sacrifice rates, which fell as low as Tls. 37 per 1,000 feet B.M. In the autumn there occurred again a rise, and selling rates for Oregon pine towards the end of the year were about Tls. 45, although it is said that trading among Chinese dealers, effected even at Tls. 38. The year closed with heavy stocks was to be carried over, due to excessive buying at low prices in the spring and summer and the interruption of the trade on account of floods and internal political complications. The total importation of softwood timber during 1924 was 287,824,072 superficial feet, more than double the 1923 importation, which amounted to 125,136,134 superficial feet, and exceeding the 1922 figures by some 55 million superficial feet.

(To be continued next week)



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By. Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls — Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil e—thousands; Hk Tls.— Haikwar Tls., Customs Rate Tls. July 1.21 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Taft, July 20, from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	802
Copper Sheets	Pls.	7
Zinc Sheets	,,	40
Almonds	,,	4
Asparagus, Canned	,,	169
Asphalt	,,	9,518
Beans and Peas	,,	23
Cocoa	,,	4
Dextrine	,,	53
Fruits Canned	,,	179
Fruits, Dried	,,	7
Leather, Sole	,,	131
Milk, Evaporated	,,	226
Oak Extract	,,	37
Oranges, Fresh	,,	121
Paint, Florentine	,,	150
Paints, Unclassed	,,	23
Prunts, Dried	,,	36
Raisins	,,	982
Soda, Nitrate of	,,	841
Chocolate	Lb.	1,104
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	10,770
Motor-cars	,,	12
Motor-trucks	,,	15
Tiles	,,	125,411
Canned Fruits	Doz.	77
,, Meats	,,	57
,, Fish	,,	236
,, Vegetable	,,	334
,, Goods Unclassed	,,	468
Coffee, in Tins	,,	953
Fruits, Preserved	,,	103
Shoes	Pairs	3,6[illegible]6
Cigarettes	Mills.	20,000
Oil Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	94,667
Paper, Unclassed	,,	644
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	1,125,167

S. S. Akibasan Maru, July 20. from U. S. A.

Timber:
Softwood, Ordinary
Sawn ..... Sup.ft. 1,019,122

S. S. President Madison, July 20, from U. S. A.

Butter, Fresh	Pls.	549
Flour, Wheat	,,	368
Fruits, Fresh	,,	6
Hams	,,	4
Ink, Printing	,,	6
Leather, Patent	,,	17
Macaroni	,,	11
Malt	,,	1,175
Milk, Evaporated	,,	264
Oranges, Fresh	,,	6
Paints Unclassed	,,	45
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,720
Hats	Doz.	32
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	3,392
Cigarettes	Mille.	100
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	1,050

S. S. Empress of Russia, July 25,

To Philadelphia
Silk Wadding, Old:
Shanghai Bls. ..... Pls. 20.05
To Scranton:
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai Bls.
28 ..... ,, 28.13
To Chicago:
Silk Raw, Filature:
Wild, Other Ports,
Bls. 100 ..... Pls. 102.10
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 267
To Whitinsoille:
Silk Wadding, Old:
Shanghai Bls. ..... ,, 20.46
To South Manchester:
Silk, Refuse:
Shanghai Bls, 13 .. ,, 39.91
To South River.
Silk, Refuse:
Other Ports, Bls. 21, ,, 80.65
To New York
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports,
Bls. 60 ..... ,, 61.35
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls.
105 ..... Pls. 104.52
Yellow, Shanghai:
Bls. 15 ..... ,, 15.01
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports,
Bls. 200 ..... Pls. 202.92
Silk Piece Goods ..... ,, 4.55
Brassware ..... ,, 36
Chinaware, Coarse ..... ,, 124
,, Fine ..... ,, 64

S. S. President Grant, July, 23,

To Seattle:

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	1.14
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	15
,, ,, Moist	,,	270
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	60
,, Whole, Dried	,,	38
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	277
Oil, Wood	,,	9,432
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	700

To Charleston:

Hair, Human	Pls.	56

To Huntingdon.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai Bls to Pls. 9.89
To Luzerne:
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai,
Bls. 235 ..... Pls. 19.78
To Archbald.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls.
15 ..... Pls. 14.66
To Shamokin:
Silk Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls.
10 .. .. Pls. 9.88
To Portland:

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	522

To Cincinnati:

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	294

To Detroit:

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	246

To Milwaukee.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	239

To Boston:

Cotton Waste	Pls.	108

To Buffalo.
Silk, Raw, Filature:
White, Shanghai Bls.
20 ..... ,, 59.13
To Chicago.
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 192
Egg Yolk, Dried..... ,, 132
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 6,305
Lace .... ,, 646
To New York:
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
Wild, other Ports,
Bls. 115..... Pls. 115 02
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls.
220..... ,, 118.95

Silk, Piece Goods	,,	2.52
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	94
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	101
Hair, Human	,,	96
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	160
Intestines, Sheep's, Salted	,,	13
Wool, Sheep's	,,	261
Hats Rush	Pcs.	18,000
Hats, Straw	,,	63,000
Skins Doe	,,	10,833
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	1,340
Skins, Leopard	,,	100
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	13,574

S. S. Yokohama Maru, July 22, from U. S. A.

Timber:
Softwood, Ordinary
Sawn..... Sup. ft 701,462

S. S. President Pierce, July 22, from U. S. A.

Cigarettes	Mille.	1,575

S. S. Taiyo Maru, July 29,

To San Francisco:

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.09
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	556
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	48
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	153
Antimony Regulus	,,	17
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	9
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	230

To New Orleans:

Cotton Rags	Pls.	1,201

To Boston:

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	146

To Chicago:
Silk, Raw, Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls.
85 ..... Pls. 84.33
Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	417
Young Hyson other Ports	,,	10

To New York:
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, Shanghai, Bls.
5..... Pls 5.03
White other Ports, Bls.
40 ..... ,, 40.79
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White Shanghai
Bls. 10 ..... Pls. 14,45
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild other Ports Bls.
20 ..... ,, 20,50
Silk, Refuse:
Shanghai Bls. 1 .. ,, 3,58
Other Ports. 25 .. ,, 23 58
Silk Pongees, Shantung ,, 3,27
,, Rice Cloth .... ,, 4,86
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo. ,, 279
Egg, Albumen Dried... ,, 155
,, Yolk, Dried .... ,, 77
Wool, Sheep's..... ,, 316
Skins, Weasel ..... Pcs. 4,667

S. S. President Monroe, July 30.
To Boston:
Silk, Refuse:
Shanghai Bls. 50 ... Pls. 168.92
Other Ports Bls. 60 ,, 198,61
Tea, Black Kiukiang.. ,, 429
Cotton Rags ..... ,, 85
Egg Albumen, Dried.. ,, 8
,, Yolk, Dried.... ,, 113
Nutgalls ..... ,, 336
Skins, Goat, Untanned Pcs. 23,655
To Chicago
Egg Yolk, Dried .... Pls. 201
To New York:
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports,
Bls. 185..... ,, 185.94
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
While, Shanghai, Bls.
105..... Pls. 140.69
Silk, Raw Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls.
..... Pls. 5.02

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	220
,, ,, other Ports	,,	8
Antimony, Oxide	,,	252
Asbestos Dacking	,,	4
Brassware	,,	34
Bristles	,,	354
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	1,113
,, ,, Moist	,,	765
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	1,784
,, ,, Moist	,,	1,421
,, Whole, Dried	,,	77
,, Whole, Frozed	,,	1,973
Feathers	,,	170
Hair, Human	Pls.	188
Intestines, Pigs', Salted,	,,	55
Oil, Wood	,,	856
Soapstone	,,	15
,, Ornaments	,,	36
Tungsten Ore	,,	1,260
Wool, Sheep's	,,	278
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	16,200
Skins, Dog	,,	4,500
,, Goat Tanned	,,	2,500
,, ,, Untanned	,,	1,697
,, Kid	,,	1,000
Skins, Rabbit	,,	5,589